Ev. 289.9358 E91(Engl) 1893

Christian Family Almanac

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(Engl)
1893

CHRISTIAN FAMILY ALMANAC.

1893

PREPARED BY J. C. HORNBERGER.

Publishing House of the Evangelical Association, Lauer & Mattill, Agents,
265-275 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

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The Illustrated

Christian Family Almanac

FOR

1893

Being a common year of 365 days,

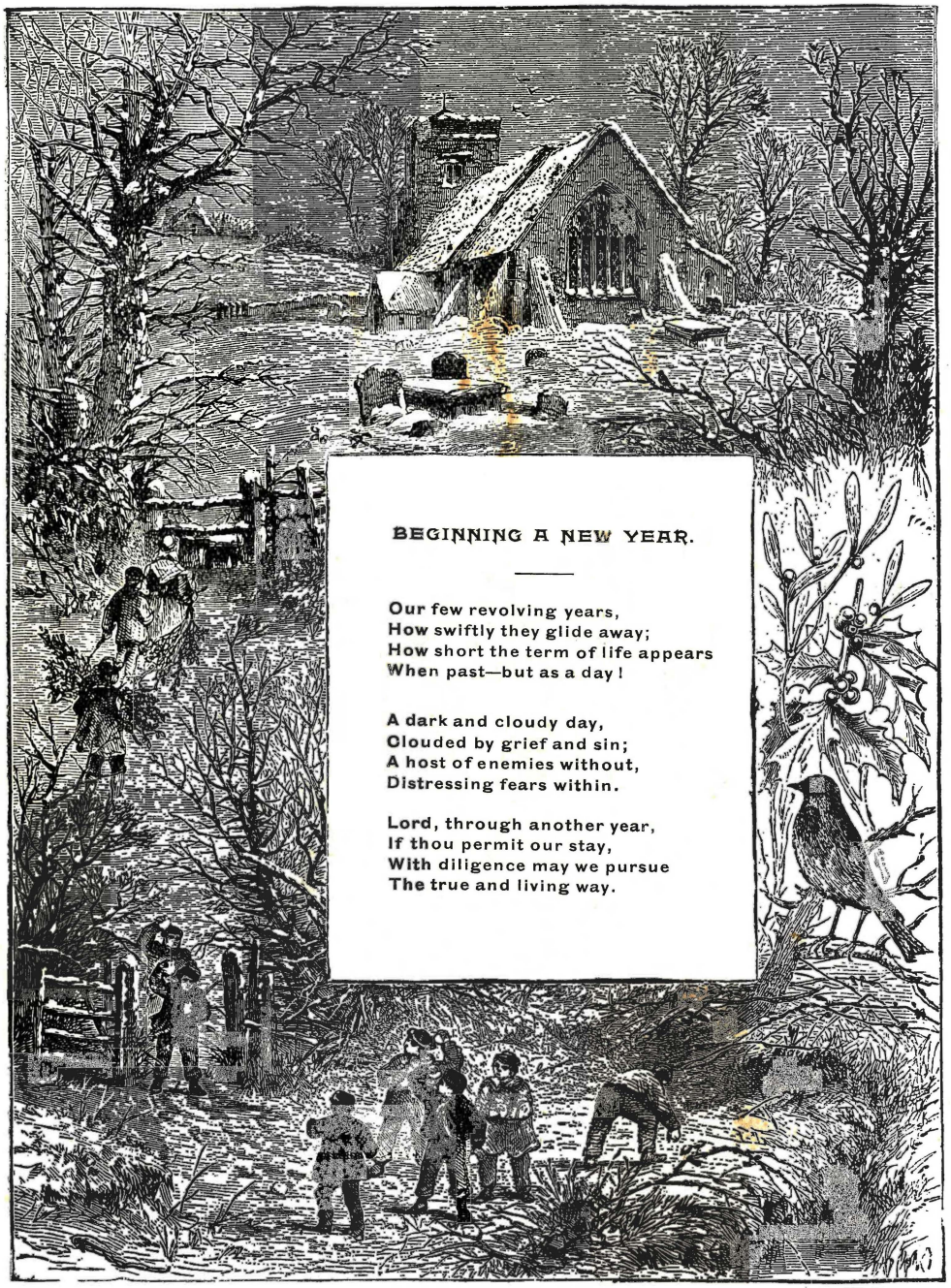
and the 93rd since the organization of the Evangelical Association.

PREPARED BY J. C. HORNBERGER.

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BEGINNING A NEW YEAR.

Our few revolving years,
How swiftly they glide away;
How short the term of life appears
When past—but as a day!

A dark and cloudy day,
Clouded by grief and sin;
A host of enemies without,
Distressing fears within.

Lord, through another year,
If thou permit our stay,
With diligence may we pursue
The true and living way.

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The Year of our Lord, 1893,

is a common year of 365 days, and the 117th of the Independence of the United States; the 6606th of the Julian Period; the 5654th of the Jewish Chronology (beginning at sunset, Sept. 10th); the 1311th of the Mohammedan Chronology (beginning July 15th); and the 376th since the beginning of the Reformation.

Chronological Cycles and Changeable Festivals.

Dominical Letter	A	Lent	Feb. 14th	Ascension Day	May 11th
Epacts	12	Palm Sunday	March 26th	Pentecost	" 21st
Golden Number	13	Good Friday	March 31st	Trinity	" 28th
Solar Circle	26	Easter	April 2d	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 3d

Ember Days.

February 22d, May 24th, September 20th, December 20th.

The Four Seasons.

Commencement of Spring, Sun enters ♈, March 20th, 3:40 A. M.
Commencement of Summer, Sun enters ♋, June 20th, 11:36 P. M.
Commencement of Autumn, Sun enters ♎, September 22d, 2:27 P. M.
Commencement of Winter, Sun enters ♑, December 22d, 8:25 A. M.

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Eclipses for the Year 1893.

There will be two Eclipses this year, both of the Sun.

THE FIRST IS A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, April 16th, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Invisible here. Visible to South America, Africa and the Atlantic Ocean.

THE SECOND IS AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, October 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Invisible here. Visible to South America, the Pacific Ocean, and the Western part of North America.

☞ All the calculations in this Almanac are set to apparent Solar time, and are reckoned to correspond with the Latitude and Longitude of Cleveland, Ohio.

L. J. HEATWOTE, Calculator

Explanation of Signs.


New Moon.


First Quarter.


Full Moon.


Last Quarter.

☉ Sun. ♃ Jupiter. ☌ Conjunction.
♄ Saturn. ♀ Venus. ☍ Opposition.
♂ Mars. ♅ Uranus. □ Quartile.
☿ Mercury. ☽ Moon. 7✳ Pleiads.
♆ Neptune.

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, or Ram.
♉ Taurus, or Bull.
♊ Gemini, or Twins.
♋ Cancer, or Crab-fish.
♌ Leo, or Lion.
♍ Virgo, or Virgin.
♎ Libra, or Balance.
♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.
♐ Sagitarius, or Bowman.
♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
♓ Pisces, or Fishes.

☊ Ascending Node—Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the North.
☋ Descending Node—Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the South.

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WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H.	CLOCK TIME. M.	SUN rises H.	SUN rises M.	SUN sets. H.	SUN sets. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H.	MOON RISES & SETS. M.
1. NEW YEAR SUNDAY.											Day's length, 9 h. 14 m.	
Sunday	1	**New Year**	♄ south 5.25 ☋	12	4	7	23	4	37		5	54
Monday	2	C. Hammer d.1887	**2.** 8.13 a. m. ☊	12	4	7	23	4	37		rises	
Tuesday	3	D.Hambright b.1810	Orion south 10.42	12	5	7	23	4	37		5	15
Wednesday	4	J. Seybert d. 1860	7 ✳ south 8.41	12	5	7	22	4	38		6	38
Thursday	5	A. Schultz b. 1810	Castor south 12.10	12	6	7	22	4	38		7	25
Friday	6	*Epiphany*	□ ♃ ☉. Sirius so. 11.30	12	6	7	21	4	39		8	16
Saturday	7	Widukind	Rigel south 9.50	12	7	7	20	4	40		9	20
2. 1st Sunday after Epiphany.											Day's length, 9 h. 20 m.	
Sunday	8	Severinus	♄ in ♌ ♌	12	7	7	20	4	40		10	28
Monday	9	Catharina Zell	**9.** 5.0 p. m.	12	7	7	19	4	41		11	39
Tuesday	10	Paul the Hermit	♄ rises 11.40	12	8	7	19	4	41		morn.	
Wednesday	11	Fructuosus	☽ in apogee. ♂ ☿ ☽	12	8	7	18	4	42		12	50
Thursday	12	F. Castellian	Spica rises 5.40	12	9	7	18	4	42		1	58
Friday	13	Hillarius	☿ in ♍	12	9	7	17	4	43		3	2
Saturday	14	S.P.Reinoehl d.1879	♀ rises 4.15	12	9	7	17	4	43		4	9
3. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.											Day's length, 9 h. 26 m.	
Sunday	15	Joh. v. Laski	♂ ♀ ☽	12	10	7	16	4	44		5	25
Monday	16	Geo. Spalatin	♂ ☿ ☽ ☋	12	10	7	15	4	45		6	40
Tuesday	17	Antonius	**17.** 8.0 p. m.	12	10	7	14	4	46		sets	
Wednesday	18	J. Blackader	Castor south 11.38	12	11	7	13	4	47		6	18
Thursday	19	Chr. Mueller d.1889	Orion south 9.45	12	11	7	12	4	48		7	37
Friday	20	J. M. Young d.1876	Aldebaran south 8.18	12	11	7	11	4	49		8	50
Saturday	21	Agnes	♄ sets 8.50. ☉ ent. ♒	12	12	7	11	4	49		9	54
4. 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.											Day's length, 9 h. 38 m.	
Sunday	22	Fred Danner b 1805	♄ stationary. ♍	12	12	7	10	4	50		10	39
Monday	23	Isaiah	♂ ♄ ☽ ♂ ♃ ☽	12	12	7	9	4	51		11	40
Tuesday	24	Timothy	☿ in Aphelion.	12	12	7	8	4	52		morn.	
Wednesday	25	M. Dissinger d. 1883	**25.** 12.59 p. m.	12	13	7	7	4	53		12	48
Thursday	26	Polycarp	Sirius south 10.4	12	13	7	6	4	54		1	54
Friday	27	J. J. Kopp d.1889	☽ in perigee. ♂ ♆ ☽	12	13	7	5	4	55		2	58
Saturday	28	Charles the Great	Rigel south 8.25	12	13	7	4	4	56		4	00
5. Septuagesima Sunday.											Day's length, 9 h. 62 m.	
Sunday	29	Juvent & Maxim	♀ in ♍ ☊	12	13	7	3	4	57		5	12
Monday	30	Heinrich Mueller	□ ☿ ☉	12	14	7	2	4	58		6	26
Tuesday	31	Hans Sachs	**31.** 8.43 p. m.	12	14	7	1	4	59		rises	

Weather Forecast.—1. snow or rain, 2. colder. 3. clear, cold, 4. clouding, 5 milder, 6. clouds, rain, 7. blustry 8. hazy, 9. cloudy. 10. wind, 11. threatening sky, 12. rain, 13. warmer, 14. change, 15 showery, 16. mild, 17. showers, 18. cloudy day, 19. moderating, 20. fair, 21. high wind, 22. colder, 23. cloudy, cold, 24 clouds, 25. warm, 26. milder, breezy, 27. changeable, 28. windy, 29. clouds, 30. pleasant, 31. fine day.

— Whilst you are prosperous you can number many friends; but when the storm comes you are left alone.—Ovid.

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WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Wednesday	1	Ignatius	♂ ♄ ☽ Sirius so. 9.39. ♒	12 14	6 59	5 1	♍	5 47
Thursday	2	*Candlemass*	Arctur rises 9.59	12 14	6 58	5 2	♍	6 38
Friday	3	S. Dickover b. 1826	Orion south 8.40	12 14	6 57	5 3	♎	7 35
Saturday	4	J. Gross d.1884	♄ south 4.33 ♌	12 14	6 56	5 4	♎	8 35
6. Sexagesima Sunday.				Day's length, 10 h. 8 m.				
Sunday	5	G. A. Blank d.1861	Aldebaran south 7.32	12 14	6 55	5 5	♎	9 39
Monday	6	Amandus	♀ south 10.48	12 14	6 54	5 6	♏	10 43
Tuesday	7	Geo. Wagner	Spica rises 10.30	12 14	6 53	5 7	♏	11 45
Wednesday	8	S. Weber d.1889	**8.** 2.44 p. m.	12 14	6 52	5 8	♏	morn.
Thursday	9	S. Heiss d. 1883	♂ ☿ ☽	12 14	6 51	5 9	♏	12 50
Friday	10	F. C. Oetinger	Canopus south 9.9	12 14	6 49	5 11	♐	1 42
Saturday	11	M. Zulauf d.1870	♃ south 3.53	12 14	6 48	5 12	♐	2 28
7. Quinquagesima Sunday.				Day's length, 10 h. 24 m.				
Sunday	12	Pet. Burgner b.1820	Antares rises 3.10 ♏	12 14	6 47	5 13	♑	3 18
Monday	13	Ch. F. Schwartz	☿ stationary ☿	12 14	6 45	5 15	♑	4 22
Tuesday	14	*Shrove Tuesday*	♂ ♀ ☽	12 14	6 44	5 16	♑	3 25
Wednesday	15	*Ash Wednesday*	♂ ☿ ☽ ♀ sets 6.10	12 14	6 43	5 17	♒	5 14
Thursday	16	G. Miller b 1774	**16.** 10.48 a. m.	12 14	6 42	5 18	♒	sets
Friday	17	Constantine	♆ stationary.	12 14	6 41	5 19	♓	6 41
Saturday	18	S. Breyfogel b. 1823	Orion south 4.38. ♉	12 14	6 39	5 21	♓	7 34
8. 1st Sunday in Lent.				Day's length, 10 h. 42 m.				
Sunday	19	Mesrob	♃ sets 9.20. ☉ enters ♓	12 14	6 38	5 22	♈	8 50
Monday	20	Saboth	♂ ♃ ☽ Rigel south 6.47	12 14	6 37	5 23	♈	9 48
Tuesday	21	Isaac Hoffert d.1876	☽ in perigee. ♂ ♄ ☽	12 14	6 35	5 25	♉	10 20
Wednesday	22	*Washington* Ember Day.	♄ sets 10.40	12 14	6 34	5 26	♉	11 25
Thursday	23	B. Ziegenbalg	**23.** 8.46 a. m.	12 14	6 33	5 27	♊	morn.
Friday	24	Matthias	Sirius so. 8.54 ♒	12 13	6 32	5 28	♊	12 31
Saturday	25	Caspar Olevian	♄ south 2.27	12 13	6 30	5 30	♊	1 35
9. 2nd Sunday in Lent.				Day's length, 11 h.				
Sunday	26	Bernhard Haller	□ ♆ ☉ 7 ✳ sets 12.30	12 13	6 29	5 31	♋	2 40
Monday	27	M. Buzer	Castor south 8.50	12 13	6 28	5 32	♋	3 52
Tuesday	28	J. H. Schmitt d.1889	♀ south 11.10	12 13	6 27	5 33	♋	4 59

Weather Forecast.—1. frosty, clear, 2. cloudy, 3. milder, 4. threatening. 5. damp day, 6. windy, 7. colder, 8. change, 9. rainy day, 10. clouds, 11. clearing, 12. changeable, 13. cold, 14. cloudy sky, 15. pleasant, 16. snow, 17. high wind, 18. clouds, 19. colder, 20. very cold, 21. wind, 22. overcast, 23. blustry. 24. cold day, 25. cloudy, 26. cold, 27. moderating, 28. change.

— We call ourselves creatures of habit. The remark has truth. But habits are first creatures before they become creative. You make habits, then habits make you. Therefore be a wise creator, that you in turn may be a fitting creature.

— At the close of a court, in which a heavy sheet had been dealt with, the Judge President drew attention to the fact that with one exception all the cases coming before him that day had arisen through the brandy bottle.

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MARCH, 1893.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Wednesday	1	H. F. Sichley d.1873	♀ south 0.36 ♒	12 13	6 25	5 35		6 10
Thursday	2	Ad. Miller d.1870	**2.** 9.43 a. m.	12 12	6 24	5 36		rises
Friday	3	Bathilde	♄ rises 6.40 ♌	12 12	6 22	5 38		6 38
Saturday	4	Geo. Wishart	☌ ♄ ☽	12 12	6 21	5 39		7 35
10. 3rd Sunday in Lent.			Day's length, 11 h. 18 m.					
Sunday	5	Thomas of Aquin	♀ in Aphelion.	12 12	6 20	5 40		8 38
Monday	6	Zach. Ursinus	Orion south 6.36	12 12	6 18	5 42		9 40
Tuesday	7	Perpet. & Felic.	☌ ♅ ☽ Canopus so. 7.15	12 11	6 17	5 43		10 48
Wednesday	8	Philemon	Rigel sets 11.23	12 11	6 16	5 44		11 55
Thursday	9	Cyrill & Method.	**9.** 11.45 p. m.	12 11	6 14	5 46		morn.
Friday	10	Jac. Schnerr d.1849	Castor south 8.12	12 11	6 13	5 47		1 4
Saturday	11	W. Hoseus	Vega rises 10.20 ♋	12 10	6 12	5 48		2 14
11. 4th Sunday in Lent.			Day's length, 11 h. 36 m.					
Sunday	12	Gregory the Great	♄ south 0.45	12 10	6 10	5 50		3 10
Monday	13	Rudericus	Arctur rises 7.22	12 10	6 9	5 51		3 54
Tuesday	14	Mathilde	☿ gr. Elong. E.	12 9	6 8	5 52		4 33
Wednesday	15	Thom. Cranmer	Regulus south 10.28	12 9	6 6	5 54		5 7
Thursday	16	Henry Niebel b.1784	Procyon south 7.50	12 9	6 4	5 56		5 58
Friday	17	St. Patrick	**17.** 11.5 p. m.	12 9	6 3	5 57		sets
Saturday	18	Alexander	♃ sets 7.10 ♓	12 9	6 2	5 58		6 58
12. 5th Sunday in Lent.			Day's length, 11 h. 56 m.					
Sunday	19	Mary & Martha	☌ ☿ ☽ . ☿ gr. Hel.Lat.N.	12 8	6 1	5 59		8 03
Monday	20	Ambros. of Sienna	☉ enters ♈. Spring	12 8	6 0	6 0		9 14
Tuesday	21	Benedict	☽ in perigee. [begins.	12 8	5 59	6 1		10 20
Wednesday	22	A.Klinefelter d.1878	☌ ♎ ☽ Spica rises 7.54	12 8	5 57	6 3		11 32
Thursday	23	C. King d. 1887	Vega rises 9.34	12 7	5 56	6 4		morn.
Friday	24	Gabriel	**24.** 4.5 p. m.	12 7	5 55	6 5		12 20
Saturday	25	Ann. Virgin Mary	Rigel sets 10.14 ♒	12 7	5 53	6 7		1 34
13. PALM SUNDAY.			Day's length, 12 h. 14 m.					
Sunday	26	G. Mattinger d.1873	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	12 6	5 52	6 8		2 19
Monday	27	Luidger	Sirius sets 11.14	12 6	5 50	6 10		2 54
Tuesday	28	G. S. Domer d.1887	Orion sets 11.35	12 5	5 49	6 11		3 27
Wednesday	29	Eustasius	☍ ♄ ☉ Alph. so. 2.20	12 5	5 48	6 12		4 15
Thursday	30	*Mound Thursday*	Altair rises 12.38	12 5	5 46	6 14		5 2
Friday	31	*Good Friday*	☌ ♄ ☽ . ☌ ☿ ☉ Inf. ♌	12 4	5 45	6 15		5 40

Saturn (♄) is in opposition with the Sun on the 29th and shines all night.

Weather Forecast. 1. colder, 2. windy, rough, 3. moderating, 4. rain, sleet, 5. windy, colder, 6. cool, clouds, 7. change, 8. cloudy, 9. milder, 10. blustery, 11. mild, showery, 12. wet, drizzly, 13. damp, gloomy, 14. clouds, mild, 15. cooler, 16. clouds. 17. dismal, winds, 18. March-like, 19. cold, squally, 20. change, 21. moderating, 22. clouds, 23. snow, 24. blustery, 25. clouds, 26. rainy, 27. wet, cloudy, 28. windy, 29. squally, 30. cooler, 31. cloudy.

"Robin, dear; the flour is out again." "What, so soon?" "Yes, don't you think you'd best get another kind? I'm sure the last was made of that short wheat the papers tell about."

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4th month. **APRIL, 1893.** 30 days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Saturday	1	J. M. Young	 **1.** 1.50 a. m.	12 4	5 44	6 16		rises
14. EASTER SUNDAY.						Day's length, 12 h. 32 m.		
Sunday	2	*Easter*	Antares rises 11.14 ♏	12 4	5 43	6 17		6 38
Monday	3	Gerh. Tersteegen	♂ ♓ ☽ Procyon so. 6.4	12 3	5 41	6 19		7 34
Tuesday	4	Jacob Boas d.1884	Orion sets 10.48	12 3	5 40	6 20		8 39
Wednesday	5	G. Miller d. 1816	☽ in apogee.	12 2	5 39	6 21		9 36
Thursday	6	Alb. Duerer	Sirius sets 10.38	12 2	5 38	6 22		10 20
Friday	7	Oloius Peterson	Capella south 4.4 ♉	12 2	5 37	6 23		11 22
Saturday	8	Martin Chemnitz	Vega rises 8.40	12 1	5 35	6 25		morn.
15. 1st Sunday after Easter.						Day's length, 12 h. 42 m.		
Sunday	9	Thomas of West.	 **9.** 6.7 a. m.	12 1	5 34	6 26		12 18
Monday	10	Fulbert	Regulus sets 8.36	12 1	5 33	6 27		1 20
Tuesday	11	Leo the Great	☿ in ♌	12 1	5 31	6 29		2 10
Wednesday	12	Sabas	Spica south 11.48	12 1	5 30	6 30		2 57
Thursday	13	Justin	☿ stationary.	12 1	5 29	6 31		3 39
Friday	14	Tiburtus	♂ ☿ ☽ Rigel sets 11.5. ♌	12 0	5 28	6 32		4 20
Saturday	15	Simon Dach	♀ rises 5.10	12 0	5 27	6 33		5 12
16. 2nd Sunday after Easter.						Day's length, 13 h. 6 m.		
Sunday	16	Calixtus	 **16.** 9.6 a. m. ♂ ♀ ☽	12 0	5 25	6 35		sets
Monday	17	Rudolph	☽ in perig. ♂ ♃ ☽	11 59	5 24	6 36		8 8
Tuesday	18	Luther at Worms	7 ✳ sets 9.24	11 59	5 23	6 37		9 16
Wednesday	19	Melanchton	♂ ♆ ☽ ♂ ♄ ☽	11 59	5 21	6 39		10 22
Thursday	20	Bugenhagen	♄ sets 10.40 ♏	11 58	5 20	6 40		11 28
Friday	21	Anselm of Cant.	 Aldebar. sets 9.28	11 58	5 19	6 41		morn,
Saturday	22	H. H. Hurd b. 1854	**22.** 11.58 p. m.	11 58	5 18	6 42		12 20
17. 3rd Sunday after Easter.						Day's length, 13 h. 24 m.		
Sunday	23	Adelb. of Prague	Antares rises 9.50	11 58	5 17	6 43		1 10
Monday	24	Wilfred	Sirius sets 9.30	11 58	5 15	6 45		1 54
Tuesday	25	Marcus	Spica south 11.7	11 58	5 14	6 46		2 24
Wednesday	26	Dr. Krecker d. 1883	Vega rises 7.17	11 58	5 13	6 47		2 51
Thursday	27	Otto Catelin	♂ ♃ ☉ ♌	11 57	5 12	6 48		3 14
Friday	28	Fred. Myconius	♂ ♄ ☽ . ♂ ♓ ☉ . ♂ ♀ ♃	11 57	5 11	6 49		3 40
Saturday	29	Ludw. of Berquin	Orion sets 9.48	11 57	5 10	6 50		4 25
18. 4th S. after Easter.						Day's length, 13h. 40 m.		
Sunday	30	Geo. Calixt	 **30.** 5.55 p. m. ♂ ♅ ☽	11 57	5 9	6 51		rises

Jupiter (♃) is in conjunction with the Sun on the 27th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast.—1. mild, clouds, 2. threatening, 3. cooler, cloudy, 4. colder, 5. windy, hazy, 6. high winds, 7. damp, 8. clouds, 9. gloomy, 10. cooler, 11. snow, 12. colder, cloudy, 13 disagreeable, 14. clearing, 15. change, 16. mild, 17. threatening, 18. showery, 19 rain, 20. fine day, 21. warmer, 22. pleasant, 23. clear, 24. warm–clouds, 25. changeable, 26. cloudy, 27. showery thunder, 28. rainy, 29. thunder, 30. unsettled.

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WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Monday	1	**J. Albright** b. 1759	♀ south 0.34 ☋	11 57	5 7	6 53		7 59
Tuesday	2	A. F. Leopold b. 1819	☽ in apog. ☌ ♀ ☉ Sup.	11 57	5 6	6 54		8 46
Wednesday	3	Monica	♀ sets 7.0 Even'g Star	11 57	5 5	6 55		9 30
Thursday	4	Florian	Sirius sets 8.48	11 57	5 4	6 56		10 24
Friday	5	Fred. the Wise	7 ✶ sets 8.16 ☋	11 57	5 3	6 57		11 18
Saturday	6	Epischeus	Orion sets 8.24	11 56	5 2	6 58		morn.
19, 5th Sunday after Easter.				Day's length, 13 h. 56 m.				
Sunday	7	Humboldt	Regulus sets 1.35	11 56	5 1	6 59		12 02
Monday	8	Stanislaus	**8.** 8.56 p. m.	11 56	5 0	7 0		12 48
Tuesday	9	Gregory of Naz.	Librae so. 8.20	11 56	4 59	7 1		1 20
Wednesday	10	Victoria	Vega south 3.0	11 56	4 58	7 2		1 58
Thursday	11	*Ascension Day*	Aldebaran sets 8.10	11 56	4 57	7 3		2 14
Friday	12	Miletius the Great	☿ gr. Hel. Lat. S. ♍	11 56	4 56	7 4		2 48
Saturday	13	Servatius	Alphacca south 12.15	11 56	4 55	7 5		3 12
20. 6th Sunday after Easter.				Day's length, 14 h. 10 m.				
Sunday	14	Pachomius	☌ ☿ ☽. Rigel sets 8.10	11 56	4 54	7 6		3 48
Monday	15	Moses	**15.** 5.14 p. m. ☽	11 56	4 53	7 7		sets
Tuesday	16	John Schaaf b. 1813	☌ ♀ ☽ .☌ ♆ ☽ in per.	11 56	4 52	7 8		8 2
Wednesday	17	Jodseus	♀ sets 8.40	11 56	4 51	7 9		9 8
Thursday	18	**J. Albright** d. 1808	Spica south 9.30 ♎	11 56	4 50	7 10		10 12
Friday	19	Potentia	Regulus sets 12.2	11 56	4 50	7 10		11 6
Saturday	20	Lafayette	☌ ☿ ♌ Procyon so. 10.4	11 56	4 49	7 11		11 50
21. WHITSUNTIDE.				Day's length, 14 h. 22 m.				
Sunday	21	*Whit-Sunday*	♄ sets 11.52 ☉ ent. ♋	11 56	4 48	7 12		morn.
Monday	22	Castus & Æmil.	**22.** 9.24 a. m.	11 56	4 47	7 13		12 42
Tuesday	23	Desiderius	♀ in ♍	11 56	4 46	7 14		1 20
Wednesday	24	*Ember Day*	Antares south 7.54 ♐	11 57	4 46	7 14		1 41
Thursday	25	Urbanus	☌ ♄ ☽ ☌ ♀ ♆	11 57	4 45	7 15		2 8
Friday	26	Beda	♄ sets 2.10	11 57	4 44	7 16		2 35
Saturday	27	John Calvin	☌ ♓ ☽ Altair rises 8.54	11 57	4 43	7 17		2 50
22. TRINITY SUNDAY.				Day's length, 14 h. 34 m.				
Sunday	28	William	♀ south 0.36	11 57	4 43	7 17		3 20
Monday	29	W. W. Orwig d. 1889	☽ in apogee.	11 57	4 42	7 18		3 49
Tuesday	30	H. Krecker sr b. 1816	**30.** 9.54 a. m.	11 57	4 41	7 19		rises
Wednesday	31	Joachim Neander	☿ in ♌	11 57	4 41	7 19		8 32

Venus (♀) is in Superior Conjunction with the Sun on the 2nd, and changes from Morning Star to Evening Star.

Weather Forecast.—1. clouds, 2. cool, 3. threatening, 4. overcast, 5. clouds, 6. showers, 7. rainy, gloomy, 8. showers, 9. clearing, 10. windy, 11. pleasant, 12. changeable, 13. thunder storm, 14. clouds, 15. fine day, 16. balmy, 17. springlike, 18. change, 19 sultry, showers, 20. threatening, 21. clouds, 22. rainy, 23. clouds, 24. cloudy, 25. change, 26. warm, 27. showers, 28. rain, 29. showery, 30. sultry, 31. sultry.

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6th month. **JUNE, 1893.** 30 days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Thursday	1	CORPUS CHRISTI	♂ ♆ ☉ ☾	11 58	4 40	7 20	♍	9 7
Friday	2	Pothin & Bland.	Pollux sets 12.40	11 58	4 40	7 20	♎	10 10
Saturday	3	Clothilde	♂ ☿ ♆ Librae so. 10.22	11 58	4 39	7 21	♎	11 4
23. 1st Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 42 m.				
Sunday	4	Darius	♂ ☿ ☉ Superior.	11 58	4 38	7 22	♏	11 37
Monday	5	J. Dreisbach b. 1789	☿ in Perihelion.	11 58	4 38	7 22	♏	morn.
Tuesday	6	H. Herlon b.1814	Spica south 8.22	11 58	4 37	7 23	♏	12 16
Wednesday	7	Joshua Fry d.1888	☽ **7.** 8.15 a. m.	11 59	4 37	7 23	♐	12 48
Thursday	8	A. H. Franke	Ant. so. 11.12 ♉	11 59	4 37	7 23	♐	1 10
Friday	9	Columba	♄ stationary.	11 59	4 36	7 24	♐	1 40
Saturday	10	Fred. Barbarossa	Arctur south 8.54	11 59	4 36	7 24	♑	2 4
24. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 48 m.				
Sunday	11	Th. Schneider d.1888	♂ ♃ ☽ Vega south 1.8	11 59	4 36	7 24	♑	2 26
Monday	12	Renata of Ferr	♃ rises 2.42	12 0	4 35	7 25	♒	2 57
Tuesday	13	J. Frankhouser b 34	☽ in perigee. ♂ ♆ ☽	12 0	4 35	7 25	♒	3 28
Wednesday	14	Basilius the Great	**14.** 12.23 a. m. ♌	12 0	4 35	7 25	♒	sets
Thursday	15	Bogatzky	☿ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	12 0	4 35	7 25	♓	9 2
Friday	16	Richard Baxter	♀ sets 9.40	12 1	4 35	7 25	♓	9 47
Saturday	17	John Tauler	♄ sets 10.20	12 1	4 35	7 25	♈	10 24
25. 3rd Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 50 m.				
Sunday	18	Pamphilius	7 ✳ sets 2.28	12 1	4 35	7 25	♈	10 54
Monday	19	Paphnutius	Altair sets 11.54	12 1	4 35	7 25	♉	11 26
Tuesday	20	27 Mart. in Prag	☽ **20.** 9.9 p. m. ♊	12 1	4 34	7 26	♉	morn.
Wednesday	21	M. Claudius	Longest day. Summer	12 1	4 35	7 25	♉	12 27
Thursday	22	Gottschalk	[commences.	12 2	4 35	7 25	♊	12 51
Friday	23	Bishop Long d.1869	♂ ♅ ☽	12 2	4 35	7 25	♊	1 10
Saturday	24	John the Baptist	Procyon sets 7.40	12 2	4 35	7 25	♋	1 40
26. 4th Sunday after Trinity.				Day's length, 14 h. 50 m.				
Sunday	25	*Children's Day*	Markab south 4.44	12 2	4 35	7 25	♋	2 8
Monday	26	J. B. Andræ	☽ in Apog. ♀ in Perih.	12 2	3 35	7 25	♋	2 47
Tuesday	27	Geo. Dressel d.1839	♂ ☿ ♁ □ ♄ ☉	12 3	4 35	7 25	♌	3 7
Wednesday	28	Irenæus	Antares south 9.57	12 3	4 36	7 24	♌	3 38
Thursday	29	Peter & Paul	☽ **29.** 12.57 a. m. ♍	12 3	4 36	7 24	♌	rises
Friday	30	Raymond Lullus	Vega south 11.55	12 3	4 36	7 24	♍	8 22

Weather Forecast. 1. sultry hot, 2. **great heat,** 3. hazy, 4. thunder showers, 5. warm, breezy, 6. heavy rains, 7. bright, clear, 8. sultry, close, 9. cloudy, 10. threatening, 11. brilliant, 12. fine day, 13. change, 14. cloudy, 15. overcast, 16. sultry, warm, 17. hot day, 18. sultry, clouds, 19 change, 20. variable, 21. thunder showers, 22. stormy, 23. dull, calm, 24. changeable, 25. rain, 26. heavy thunder showers, 27. showery, wet, 28. warm, stormy, 29. foggy, wet, 30. windy, cooler.

— Mr. Newhusband.—"We must economize; the crops are short this year." Mrs. Newhusband.—Dear me! I thought there was something wrong. The potatoes don't come as near to the top of the grocer's peck measure as they used to."

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7th month. **JULY, 1893.** 31 days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H.	M.	SUN rises H.	M.	SUN sets. H.	M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H.	M.
Saturday	1	D. Tobias d.1885	Spica south 8.54 ☋	12	3	4	36	7	24	♌	9	36
27. 5th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 h. 48 m.												
Sunday	2	Visit V. Mary	Sirius sets 5.10	12	4	4	36	7	24	♌	10	17
Monday	3	Acon Palearius	⊕ in Aphelion.	12	4	4	37	7	23	♍	10	40
Tuesday	4	*Independence*	♄ south 0.58 ♋	12	4	4	37	7	23	♍	11	8
Wednesday	5	M. Zulauf b.1820	Arctur sets 2.22	12	4	4	38	7	22	♎	11	33
Thursday	6	John Huss	**6.** 4.37 p. m.	12	5	4	38	7	22	♎	11	58
Friday	7	**Jno. Seybert** b. 1791	Antares south 9.26	12	5	4	38	7	22	♏	morn.	
Saturday	8	Kilian	☿ in ♋ Vega so. 11.4	12	5	4	39	7	21	♏	12	21
28. 6th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 h. 42 m.												
Sunday	9	J. Adams b.1815	☌ ♀ ♄ Dog days begin.	12	5	4	39	7	21	♏	12	52
Monday	10	Wm. of Orange	☌ ♆ ☽ ♃ rises 1.30	12	5	4	40	7	20	♐	1	24
Tuesday	11	Placidus	☽ in Perig. ☿ gr. El. E.	12	5	4	40	7	20	♐	2	3
Wednesday	12	Henry II.	♄ gr. Hel. Lat. N. ♒	12	5	4	41	7	19	♐	2	51
Thursday	13	Margaret	**13.** 7.19 a. m.	12	5	4	41	7	19	♑	sets	
Friday	14	S. G. Rhoads b.1831	☌ ♄ ☽ ☌ ♀ ☽	12	6	4	42	7	18	♑	8	24
Saturday	15	*Apostles' Day*	☌ ☿ ☽ Sirius rises 3.52	12	6	4	43	7	17	♑	8	54
29. 7th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 h. 34 m.												
Sunday	16	Sporatus	♀ sets 9.10	12	6	4	43	7	17	♒	9	25
Monday	17	Arnulf	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	12	6	4	44	7	16	♒	10	10
Tuesday	18	Bonaventura	Regulus sets 8.52 ♌	12	6	4	45	7	15	♓	10	30
Wednesday	19	Louise Henriette	☿ in Aphelion.	12	6	4	46	7	14	♓	10	60
Thursday	20	Elijah	**20.** 11.34 a. m.	12	6	4	46	7	14	♓	11	20
Friday	21	Eberhard	☌ ♅ ☽ ☉ enters ♌	12	6	4	47	7	13	♈	morn.	
Saturday	22	Mary Magdalene	Algenib south 4.7	12	6	4	48	7	12	♈	12	8
30. 8th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 h. 24 m.												
Sunday	23	Bergheimer d.1840	☽ in Apogee.	12	6	4	49	7	11	♈	12	40
Monday	24	J. Sindlinger b.1807	☿ stationary.	12	6	4	50	7	10	♉	1	18
Tuesday	25	James	Pollux sets 8.19	12	6	4	51	7	9	♉	2	15
Wednesday	26	Anna	♀ south 0.38 ☋	12	6	4	52	7	8	♉	2	54
Thursday	27	Raymond Palmer	Orion rises 2.56	12	6	4	52	7	8	♊	3	28
Friday	28	John Seb. Bach	**28.** 2.42 p. m.	12	6	4	53	7	7	♊	rises	
Saturday	29	Olaus the Holy	□ ♅ ☉	12	6	4	54	7	6	♊	8	24
31, 9th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 h. 12 m.												
Sunday	30	J. Dick b. 1823	Vega south 9.55	12	6	4	55	7	5	♋	9	10
Monday	31	G. S. Domer b.1828	Altair south 11.2	12	6	4	56	7	4	♋	10	16

Weather Forecast. 1. Cool, 2. clouds, 3. thunder, 4. warmer, 5. thunder, 6. great heat, 7. change, 8. hot, close, 9. great heat, 10. sultry, 11. warm day, 12. cooler, 13. thunder, 14. rainy, 15. thunder showers, 16. hot day, 17. thunder, 18. sultry, 19. cloudy, 20. damp, cool, 21. warm, 22. change, 23. rain, 24. cloudy, 25. clear, 26. cool, 27. threatening, 28. change, 29. sultry, 30. hot day, 31. clear.

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AUGUST, 1893.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H.	CLOCK TIME. M.	SUN rises H.	SUN rises M.	SUN sets. H.	SUN sets. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H.	MOON RISES & SETS. M.
Tuesday	1	*Lammas Day*	Arctur sets 12.40 ♍ ☋	12	6	4	57	7	3	♋	10	28
Wednesday	2	Mart. under Nero	Orion rises 2.28	12	6	4	58	7	2	♋	10	54
Thursday	3	H. Kletzing b.1818	7∗ rises 11.15	12	6	4	59	7	1	♌	11	20
Friday	4	Leonh. Kaefer	**4.** 10.55 p. m.	12	6	5	0	7	0	♌	11	52
Saturday	5	Evg. Salzburger	Vega south 9.30	12	6	5	1	6	59	♌	morn.	
32. 10th Sunday after Trinity.			Day's length, 13 h. 58 m.									
Sunday	6	TRANSFIGURATION.	♂ ☿ ☽ Antares so. 9.12	12	6	5	2	6	58	♌	12	8
Monday	7	Nonna	♂ ♆ ☽ Markab so. 1.50	12	6	5	3	6	57	♍	12	48
Tuesday	8	Hormisda	☽ in Perig. ♂ ☿ ☉ Inf.	12	5	5	4	6	56	♍	1	34
Wednesday	9	Numidicus	Formalhaut so. 1.34 ♓	12	5	5	5	6	55	♍	2	50
Thursday	10	Laurentius	Sirius rises 4.16	12	5	5	6	6	54	♎	3	30
Friday	11	Greg. of Utrecht	**11.** 3.20 p. m.	12	5	5	7	6	53	♎	sets	
Saturday	12	Ans. of Havelb.	Orion rises 1.50	12	5	5	9	6	51	♎	7	35
33. 11th Sunday after Trinity.			Day's length, 13 h. 42 m.									
Sunday	13	Zinzendorf	♂ ♀ ☽ Algenib so. 2.44	12	5	5	10	6	50	♏	8	12
Monday	14	J. Kreamer d. 1886	♀ sets 8.40 ♌	12	4	5	11	6	49	♏	8	47
Tuesday	15	Mary	♂ ♄ ☽ ♄ sets 9.15	12	4	5	12	6	48	♏	9	12
Wednesday	16	Rochus	♁ in Aphelion.	12	4	5	13	6	47	♐	9	40
Thursday	17	John Gerhard	♂ ♅ ☽ ☿ stationary.	12	4	5	14	6	46	♐	10	7
Friday	18	Hugo Grotius	Acharnar so. 3.50	12	4	5	15	6	45	♑	10	40
Saturday	19	Sebaldus	**19.** 4.24 a. m.	12	3	5	17	6	43	♑	11	12
34. 12th Sunday after Trinity.			Day's length, 13 h. 26 m.									
Sunday	20	**Dreisbach** d.1871	☽ in Apogee.	12	3	5	18	6	42	♑	morn.	
Monday	21	**J. Walter** b. 1781	Regulus rises 7.42	12	3	5	19	6	41	♒	12	5
Tuesday	22	W.F.Schneider died 1879	□ ♃ ☉ Arct. sets 11.14	12	3	5	20	6	40	♒	12	47
Wednesday	23	Chr. Mueller b.1830	☉ enters ♍ ☋	12	2	5	21	6	39	♓	1	4
Thursday	24	St. Bartholomew	Dog Days end.	12	2	5	23	6	37	♓	1	56
Friday	25	Ludovicus	☿ gr. Elong. W.	12	2	5	24	6	36	♈	2	50
Saturday	26	Ulphilas	7∗ rises 9.48	12	2	5	25	6	35	♈	3	44
35. 13th Sunday after Trinity.			Day's length, 13 h. 10 m.									
Sunday	27	Jovinian	**27.** 3.15 a. m.	12	1	5	26	6	34	♉	rises	
Monday	28	St. Augustine	Altair south 9.14	12	1	5	27	6	33	♉	7	35
Tuesday	29	John beheaded	Antares sets 10.8 ♍	12	1	5	29	6	32	♉	8	4
Wednesday	30	Claudius of Turin	Pollux sets 7.8	12	1	5	30	6	30	♊	8	33
Thursday	31	Adian	Orion rises 12.42	12	0	5	31	6	29	♊	9	23

Weather Forecast.—1. threatening, 2. warm, 3. overcast, 4. cooler, 5. fine, 6. variable, 7. cooler, 8. cloudy, 9. sultry, 10. change, 11. thunder showers, 12. cloudy, 13. rainy, 14. thunder, 15. showery, 16. cloudy, dull, 17. showery, 18. sultry, 19. warmer, 20. great heat, 21. hot and dry, 22. thunder, 23. light showers, 24. rain, 25. light rains, 26. cooler, 27. clear, 28. change, 29. clouds, 30. thunder showers, 31. clearing.

—Many are striving to get to heaven on the road of self-indulgence, and shall not be able, for it does not lead there.

—We would not depreciate brain power, but what we most want in the Church is not brains, but more heart and soul.

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9th month. **SEPTEMBER, 1893.** 30 days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Friday	1	Hannah	☿ in Perihelion. ♋	12 0	5 33	6 27	♌	10 34
Saturday	2	Mamas	☌♃ ☽ Algenib so.1.21	12 0	5 34	6 26	♌	11 6
36. 14th Sunday after Trinity.				**Day's length, 12 h. 52 m.**				
Sunday	3	Hildegard	**3.** 4.13 a. m.	11 59	5 35	6 25	♌	11 51
Monday	4	G. B. Holdeman	☌ ♄ ☉ ♎	11 59	5 36	6 24	♌	morn.
Tuesday	5	John Mollio	□ ♆ ☉ Vega so. 7.44	11 59	5 37	6 23	♍	12 40
Wednesday	6	J. P. Leib d.1875	Orion rises 12.20	11 59	5 38	6 22	♍	1 15
Thursday	7	Laz. Spengler	Antares sets 9·40	11 58	5 40	6 20	♍	1 56
Friday	8	A. Overholt d.1884	7 ✳ rises 8.58	11 58	5 41	6 19	♎	2 32
Saturday	9	Vallerchamp b.1805	☌ ☿ ☽ ☌ ♄ ☽	11 58	5 43	6 17	♎	4 36
37. 15th Sunday after Trinity.				**Day's length, 12 h. 34 m.**				
Sunday	10	M. Sloat d.1884	**10.** 1.37 a. m.	11 57	5 44	6 16	♎	sets
Monday	11	John Benz	☿ gr. Hel. Lat. N	11 57	5 45	6 15	♎	7 1
Tuesday	12	C. King b. 1800	☌ ♄ ☽ ☌ ♀ ☽	11 57	5 47	6 13	♏	7 28
Wednesday	13	Wm. Farel	Altair south 8.20	11 56	5 48	6 12	♏	7 58
Thursday	14	H.S. Stauffer d. 1884	☌ ♅ ☽	11 56	5 49	6 11	♏	8 26
Friday	15	T.Eisenhower b.1840	Formalhaut so. 11.20	11 56	5 50	6 10	♐	8 58
Saturday	16	H. R. Yost d.1888	♆ tationary.	11 55	5 52	6 8	♐	9 28
38. 16th Sunday after Trinity.				**Day's length, 12 h. 16 m.**				
Sunday	17	Lambert	**17.** 10.51 p. m.	11 55	5 53	6 7	♐	10 20
Monday	18	A.G. Spangenberg	Capella so. 8.20	11 54	5 54	6 6	♑	11 14
Tuesday	19	JamesBarber d.1867	♃ stationary. ♋	11 54	5 56	6 4	♑	morn.
Wednesday	20	*Ember Day*	☌ ☿ ☉ Superior.	11 54	5 57	6 3	♑	12 4
Thursday	21	St. Matthew	Librae south 8.46	11 53	5 58	6 2	♒	1 10
Friday	22	Emmeran	☉ ent. ♎. Day & night	11 53	6 0	6 0	♒	2 20
Saturday	23	Mart. of Geneva	equal. Autumn begins.	11 53	6 1	5 59	♓	3 27
39. 17th Sunday after Trinity.				**Day's length, 11 h. 58 m.**				
Sunday	24	Henry Fisher b.1801	☌ ♀ ♅	11 52	6 2	5 58	♓	4 34
Monday	25	Cleophas	**25.** 2.55 p. m. ♉	11 52	6 3	5 57	♈	rises
Tuesday	26	Lioba	Andromeda south 11.44	11 52	6 4	5 56	♈	6 34
Wednesday	27	Philipp Graveron	Orion rises 11.8	11 51	6 6	5 54	♈	7 2
Thursday	28	H. Kletzing d. 1887	☽ in Perigee.	11 51	6 7	5 53	♉	7 34
Friday	29	St. Michael	☌ ☿ ☽ Rigel rises 10.12	11 51	6 8	5 52	♉	8 28
Saturday	30	Hieronymus	☌ ☿ ♄ ☌ ♆ ☽	11 50	6 10	5 50	♉	9 40

Mars (♂) is in conjunction with the Sun on the 4th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast.— 1. cool, 2. windy, fall-like, 3. clear, cool, 4. warmer, 5. clouds, 6. dismal, wet, 7. cloudy, 8. threatening, 9. clear, cooler, 10. dull, 11. threatening, 12. fog, cloudy, 13. clear, windy, 14. sultry, close, 15. clouds, cool, 16. threatening, 17. showery, 18. clouds, cooler, 19. hazy, 20. light rain, 21. fine day, 22. change, 23. clear, warm, 24. cool, **25.** brilliant, 26. warmer, **27.** change, 28. clouds, 29. clearing, 30. cool, frost.

—Hotel soup consists of a French name in a ladle full of luke-warm water, hunting for a globule of grease to keep it company.

—Canada contains 400,000 more square miles of territory than the United States, but her population does not exceed five millions.

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10th month. **OCTOBER, 1893.** 31 days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
40. 18th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 11 h. 40 m.			
Sunday	1	J. G. Zinser d.1883	Sirius rises 1.12 ♈	11 50	6 11	5 49	♌	10 30
Monday	2	Leodgar	**2.** 9.51 a. m.	11 49	6 13	5 47	♌	11 28
Tuesday	3	Fred. Danner d.1855	Markab so. 10.20	11 49	6 14	5 46	♌	morn.
Wednesday	4	Franciscus	☿ in ♍	11 49	6 15	5 45	♌	12 34
Thursday	5	John Young b.1796	7 ✳ rises 7.25	11 49	6 17	5 43	♌	1 30
Friday	6	Henry Albert	Orion rises 10.17	11 49	6 18	5 42	♌	2 28
Saturday	7	Theodore Beza	♄ rises 3.40	11 48	6 19	5 41	♍	3 37
41. 19th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 11 h. 22 m.			
Sunday	8	Robert Grosshead	☌ ♄ ☽ ☌ ♄ ☽ ☍	11 48	6 20	5 40	♍	4 40
Monday	9	U. H. Hershey b.1843	**9.** 2.59 p. m.	11 48	6 22	5 38	♎	sets
Tuesday	10	Justus Jonas	☌ ☿ ☽	11 47	6 23	5 37	♎	6 10
Wednesday	11	Vallenchamp d.1854	☌ ♅ ☽ ☌ ♀ Scorpii.	11 47	6 24	5 36	♎	6 35
Thursday	12	G. T. Haines b.1809	♀ sets 7.10	11 47	6 26	5 34	♏	7 00
Friday	13	Elizabeth Frey	☌ ♀ ☽	11 47	6 27	5 33	♏	7 34
Saturday	14	Nicholas Ridley	☽ in Apog. ☿ in Aphel.	11 46	6 28	5 32	♐	8 14
42. 20th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 11 h. 4 m.			
Sunday	15	Jac. Wagner b.1824	☌ ☿ ♅	11 46	6 29	5 31	♐	9 6
Monday	16	Gallus	♀ in Aphelion. ♋	11 46	6 30	5 30	♐	10 10
Tuesday	17	Florentine	**17.** 5.52 p. m.	11 45	6 32	5 28	♑	11 17
Wednesday	18	St. Luke	Formalh. so. 9.18	11 45	6 33	5 27	♑	morn.
Thursday	19	Chr. Schmidt	Altair south 6.8	11 45	6 35	5 25	♑	12 28
Friday	20	J. Marquardt b.1815	7 ✳ south 1.52	11 45	6 36	5 24	♒	1 45
Saturday	21	Bishop Long b.1800	Markab south 9.14	11 45	6 37	5 23	♒	2 41
43. 21st Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 10 h. 46 m.			
Sunday	22	Hedwig	Antares sets 7.2 ♍	11 44	6 39	5 21	♒	3 28
Monday	23	H. Martyn	☉ enters ♏	11 44	6 40	5 20	♓	4 18
Tuesday	24	M. Schlatter	Regulus rises 1.28	11 44	6 41	5 19	♓	5 30
Wednesday	25	John Huss	**25.** 2.0 a. m.	11 44	6 42	5 18	♓	rises
Thursday	26	Thos. Buck d.1842	☽ in Perigee.	11 44	6 44	5 16	♓	6 6
Friday	27	Frumentius	☌ ♃ ☽ ☌ ♆ ☽	11 44	6 45	5 15	♈	6 45
Saturday	28	Simon & Jude	♃ rises 7.35	11 44	6 46	5 14	♈	7 30
44. 22nd Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length, 10 h. 28 m.			
Sunday	29	Alfred the Great	Altair sets 11.58 ♒	11 44	6 47	5 13	♈	8 20
Monday	30	Jacob Sturm	Sirius rises 11.18	11 44	5 48	5 12	♉	9 24
Tuesday	31	Reformation	**31.** 5.14 p. m.	11 44	6 50	5 10	♉	10 24

Saturn (♄) is in conjunction with the Sun on the 8th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast.—1 cool, 2. dull, cloudy, 3. thunder showers, 4. rainy, wet, 5. cooler, frosty, 6. frosty, 7. cold, frosty, 8. gloomy, 9. foggy, damp, 10. bright, clear, 11. blustery, 12. cloudy, rain, 13. clouds. 14. clear, windy, 15. clouds, 16. variable, 17. frost, cool, 18. fair, 19. threatening, 20. variable, 21. rainy, wet, 22. cloudy, 23. cold, 24. hard frost, 25. frosty, cold, 26. frost, calm, 27. clouds, 28. threatening, 29. change, 30. rain or snow, 31. cold wintry.

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11th month. **NOVEMBER, 1893.** 30 days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Wednesday	1	*All Saints*	Orion rises 8.54 ♈	11 44	6 51	5 9	♍	11 18
Thursday	2	Ad. Miller b.1831	Markab south 8.10	11 44	6 52	5 8	♍	morn.
Friday	3	J. Schaefle b.1821	☌ ♅ ☉ Sirius rises 11.0	11 44	6 53	5 7	♎	12 44
Saturday	4	J. A. Bengel	☿ gr. Hel. Lat. S. ♌	11 44	6 54	5 6	♎	1 58

45. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 10 h. 12 m.

Sunday	5	Chas Hesser b.1807	☿ greatest Elong. E.	11 44	6 55	5 5	♎	3 02
Monday	6	C. Ehrhardt d. 1885	☌ ♄ ☽ ☌ ♉ ☽	11 44	6 56	5 4	♏	4 18
Tuesday	7	Willibrord	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S. ☌ ♅ ☽	11 44	6 57	5 3	♏	5 27
Wednesday	8	Willihead	**8. 7.29 a. m.**	11 44	6 58	5 2	♏	sets
Thursday	9	J. v. Staupitz	Aldeb. rises 6.36	11 44	6 59	5 1	♐	5 40
Friday	10	Martin Luther	☌ ☿ ☽	11 44	7 0	5 0	♐	6 20
Saturday	11	† Martin, Bishop	☽ in Apogee.	11 44	7 1	4 59	♑	7 18

46. 24th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 9 h. 58 m.

Sunday	12	Livinus	☌ ♀ ☽ ☋	11 45	7 3	4 57	♑	8 14
Monday	13	Arcadius	Rigel rises 7.55	11 45	7 4	4 56	♒	9 24
Tuesday	14	J. Borkert b.1805	Andromeda south 8.40	11 45	7 5	4 55	♒	10 31
Wednesday	15	Jacob Boas b.1815	7 ✳ south 12.14	11 45	7 6	4 54	♓	11 20
Thursday	16	A.F. Leopold d.1889	**16.** 12.16 noon.	11 45	7 7	4 53	♓	11 54
Friday	17	M. Heil b.1839	Sirius rises 10.9	11 45	7 8	4 52	♈	morn.
Saturday	18	Gregory E.	☌ ♃ ☉	11 45	7 9	4 51	♈	12 58

47. 25th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 9 h. 42 m.

Sunday	19	Elizabeth	Markab south 7.15 ♍	11 46	7 10	4 50	♉	2 4
Monday	20	John Williams	Aldebaran rises 5.46	11 46	7 11	4 49	♉	3 54
Tuesday	21	Columbanus	Capella south 1.8	11 46	7 11	4 49	♊	5 28
Wednesday	22	Phil. Wagner b 1800	**22.** 12.40 p. m.	11 46	7 12	4 48	♊	rises
Thursday	23	Clement of Rome	☌ ♃ ☽ ☿ ♌	11 47	7 13	4 47	♋	5 16
Friday	24	Jas. Dunlap b.1809	☽ in Perigee. ☌ ♆ ☽	11 47	7 14	4 46	♋	6 24
Saturday	25	Catharine	Vega sets 11.12 ♈	11 47	7 15	4 45	♌	6 57

48. 26th Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 9 h. 30 m.

Sunday	26	Conrad	☌ ☿ ☉ Inferior.	11 47	7 15	4 45	♌	7 56
Monday	27	Marg. Blaarer	Castor south 2.58	11 48	7 16	4 44	♌	8 22
Tuesday	28	I. E. Knerr b.1838	☿ in Perihelion.	11 48	2 17	4 43	♍	9 28
Wednesday	29	Saturnius	Formalh. so. 6.28	11 48	7 17	4 43	♍	10 21
Thursday	30	St. Andrew	**30.** 3.40 a. m.	11 49	7 18	4 42	♎	11 30

Jupiter (♃) is in opposition with the Sun on the 18th and shines all night.

Weather Forecast.—1. variable, 2. clouds, 3. blustery, 4. clear, frosty, 5. warmer, 6. change, 7. rain or snow, 8. damp, wet, 9. heavy rains, 10. cool, cloudy, 11. variable, 12. changeable, 13. damp, wet, 14. cool, stormy, 15. colder, 16. stormy, cold, 17. wintry, 18. dull, 19. change, 20. clearing, 21. blustery, 22. dismal, 23. gloomy, wet, 24. disagreeable, 25. raw and cold, 26. change, 27. hazy, 28. clouds, 29. squally, 30. dismal, cold.

— "I can't trust you," said a rumseller to an impoverished customer. "You should let liquor alone; if you hadn't drank so much of it, you might now be riding in your own carriage." "And if you hadn't sold it," retorted the victim, "you might have been my driver."

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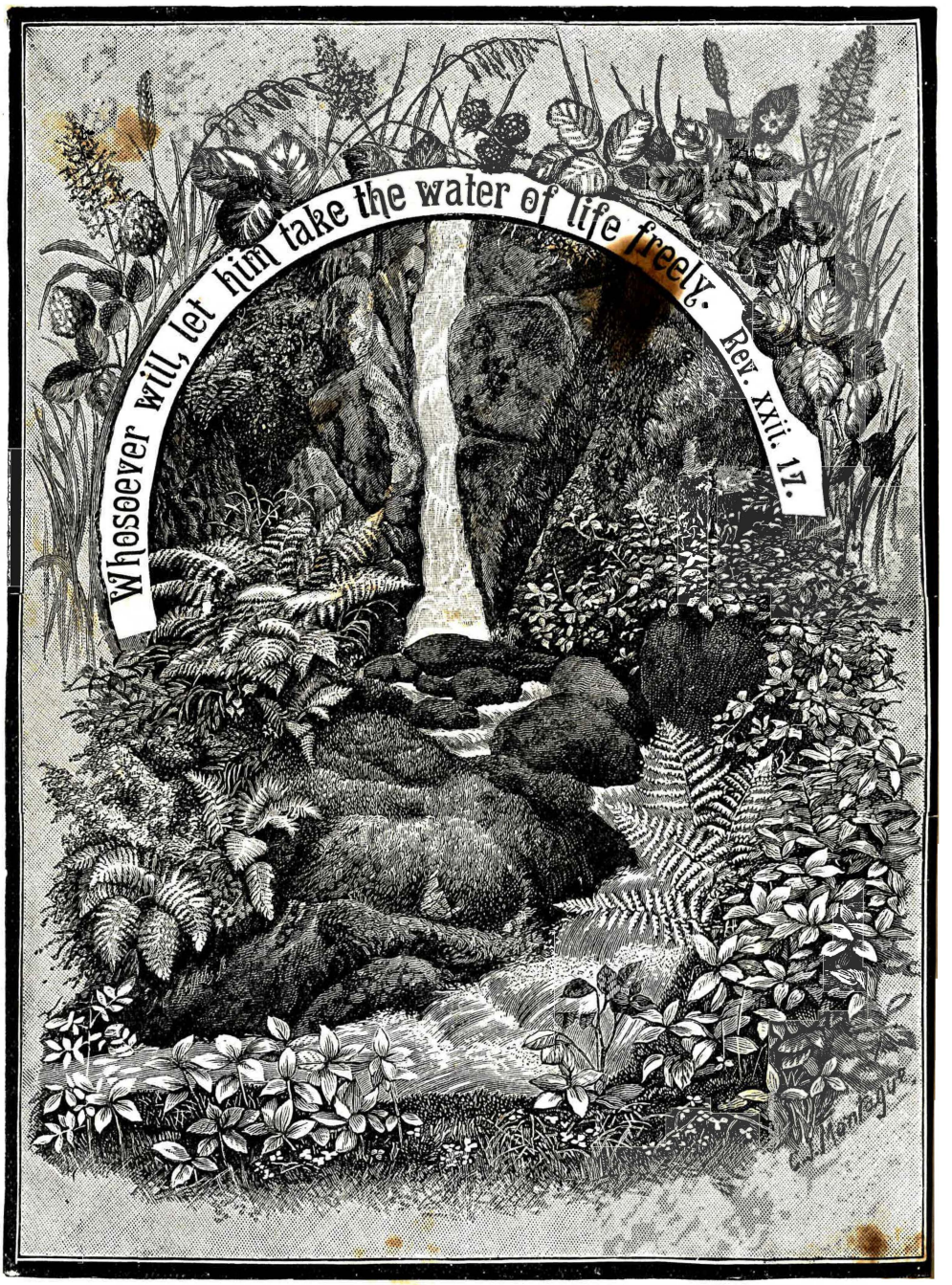
12th month. **DECEMBER, 1893.** 31 days.

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME. H. M.	SUN rises H. M.	SUN sets. H. M.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS. H. M.
Friday	1	Jos. Dunlap d. 1884	Algenib so. 7.24 ♓ ♉	11 49	7 19	4 41	♐	morn.
Saturday	2	John Ruysbroek	Altair sets 9.31	11 50	7 19	4 41	♐	12 24
49. 1st Sunday in Advent.					Day's length, 9 h. 22 m.			
Sunday	3	John Walter d.1818	☌ ♄ ☽ ♂ ♆ ☉	11 50	7 20	4 40	♑	1 28
Monday	4	G. v. Zuetphen	Sirius rises 8.54	11 50	7 20	4 40	♑	2 46
Tuesday	5	Nicolaus	☌ ♄ ☽ ☿ stationary.	11 51	7 21	4 39	♑	3 37
Wednesday	6	W. Stegner b.1832	♀ gr. Elong. E.	11 51	7 21	4 39	♑	5 8
Thursday	7	C. Hammer b.1809	☌ ♄ Librae.	11 52	7 22	4 38	♑	6 17
Friday	8	Fr. Ad. Lampe	8. 2.12. a. m.	11 52	7 22	4 38	♒	sets
Saturday	9	Benj. Schmolk	☽ in Apogee.	11 53	7 23	4 37	♒	5 17
50. 2nd Sunday in Advent.					Day's length, 9 h. 15 m.			
Sunday	10	Paul Eber	Orion rises 6.22 ♋	11 53	7 23	4 37	♒	6 34
Monday	11	H. v. Zuetphen	Formalhaut sets 9.44	11 53	7 23	4 37	♒	7 44
Tuesday	12	Christ. Glaus d.1875	Markab sets 12.30	11 54	7 24	4 36	♓	8 40
Wednesday	13	Berthold	7 ✳ south 10.14	11 54	7 24	4 36	♓	9 41
Thursday	14	Dioseurus	☿ greatest Elong. W.	11 55	7 24	4 36	♓	10 42
Friday	15	Ignatius	☌ ♅ Librae.	11 56	7 24	4 36	♈	11 45
Saturday	16	Ottomar	16. 4.53 a. m. ♌	11 56	7 25	4 35	♈	morn.
51. 3rd Sunday in Advent.					Day's length, 9 h. 10 m.			
Sunday	17	M. Yauch d.1885	Andromeda south 6.20	11 57	7 25	4 35	♈	12 54
Monday	18	Seckendorf	Sirius rises 8.10	11 57	7 25	4 35	♈	2 14
Tuesday	19	John Schaaf d.1888	Altair sets 10.40	11 58	7 25	4 35	♉	3 32
Wednesday	20	*Ember Day*	☌ ♃ ☽ Arietas so. 8.8	11 58	7 25	4 35	♉	4 44
Thursday	21	Thomas	☌ ♆ ☽	11 59	7 25	4 35	♉	5 57
Friday	22	Hugo McKeil	22. 11.8 p. m.	12 0	7 26	4 34	♊	rises
Saturday	23	Anna du. Bourg	Winter commences.	12 0	7 25	4 35	♊	5 20
52. 4th Sunday in Advent.					Day's length, 9 h. 10 m.			
Sunday	24	Farnsworth d. 1883	♀ south 1.10	12 1	7 25	4 35	♊	6 20
Monday	25	**Christmas**	Regulus rises 9.11	12 1	7 25	4 35	♊	8 10
Tuesday	26	Stephen	Orion south 11.24	12 1	7 25	4 35	♊	8 56
Wednesday	27	H. Krecker, Sr. d.1888	Rigel south 10.42	12 2	7 25	4 35	♊	9 48
Thursday	28	Innocents	Vega sets 8.46	12 2	7 25	4 35	♋	10 50
Friday	29	David	29. 5.50 p. m. ♉	12 2	7 24	4 36	♋	11 48
Saturday	30	J. P. Leib b. 1802	⊕ in Perihelion.	12 3	7 24	4 36	♋	morn.
53. Sunday after Christmas.					Day's length, 9 h. 12 m,			
Sunday	31	Sylvester	☌ ♄ ☽ ☿ in ♑	12 3	7 24	4 36	♋	12 37

Weather Forecast.—1. squally, 2. clear, cold, 3. wild, 4. variable, 5. cloudy. 6. colder, 7. high winds, 8. milder, 9. clear, 10 fine, 11. hazy, 12. change, 13. rain, 14. changeable, 15. colder, 16. colder, 17. cloudy, 18. dismal, 19. warmer, 20. fine day, 21, change, 22. cloudy, 23. damp, 24. clouds, 25. rain, 26. changeable, 27. fog, 28. pleasant, 29. fair, 30. variable, 31. squally.

— The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the well-known statistician, is authority for the statement that for every dollar paid in by saloons for their license about twenty-one dollars is paid by the people.

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THE WATER OF LIFE.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL CALENDAR.

ISRAEL AFTER THE CAPTIVITY.

FIRST QUARTER.

Lesson I.—January 1.

Returning from the Captivity. [illegible] 1-11.
Memory verses, 5, 6.

Golden Text.—The Lord [illegible] turn thy captivity, and have compass[illegible] Deut. 30: 3.

Topic.—Prophecy Fulfille[illegible]

Daily Bible Re[illegible]

M. —Returning from the Captivity. Ezra 1, 1-11.
Tu.—Jeremiah's Prophecy. Jer. 25, 12-33.
W. —The Letter to Darius. Ezra 5, 6-17.
Th.—Cyrus Called of God. Isa. 45, 1-13.
F. —The Compassion of God. Deut. 30, 1-14.
Sa. —A Return from Captivity Promised. Jer. 33,7-18.
Su. —The Song of Miriam. Ex. 15, 20-26.

Lesson II.—January 8.

Rebuilding the Temple. Ezra 3 : 1-13.
Memory verses, 10, 11.

Golden Text. — They praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid. Ezra 3 : 11.

Topic.—A New Beginning.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Rebuilding the Temple. Ezra 3, 1-13.
Tu —Law of the Burnt Offering. Lev. 6, 1-15.
W. —The Feast of Tabernacles. Lev. 23, 33-44.
Th.—Office of the Levites. 1 Chron. 23, 24-32.
F. —The First Temple. 2 Chron. 3, 1-17.
Sa. —Love for the Temple. Ps. 132, 1-18.
Su. —Thanks to God. Ps. 136, 1-26.

Lesson III.—January 15.

Encouraging the People. Hag. 2 : 1-9.
Memory verses, 8, 9.

Golden Text.—Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. Ps. 127, 1.

Topic.—God's Help Necessary.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Encouraging the People Hag. 2, 1-9.
Tu.—Confession of God's Goodness. Neh. 9, 6-25.
W. —The Loving Kindness of the Lord. Isa. 63, 7-19.
Th.—The Messenger of the Covenant. Mal. 3, 1-12.
F. —Salvation for all who fear God. Ps. 85, 1-13.
Sa. —Prosperity Promised. Zech. 8, 9-23.
Su. —Christ our Peace. Eph. 2, 14-22.

Lesson IV.—January 22.

Joshua the High Priest. Zech. 3 : 1-10.
Memory verses, 7, 8.

Golden Text.—We have a great High Priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God. Heb. 4 : 14.

Topic.—A Type of Christ.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Joshua the High Priest. Zech. 3, 1-10.
Tu.—Christ's Priesthood. Heb. 5, 1-14.
[illegible] —The Accuser of the Brethren. Rev. 12, 9-17.
[illegible]*n.*—Garments of Salvation. Isa. 61, 1-11.
F. —Branch out of the root of Jesse. Isa. 11, 1-16.
Sa. —A Righteous Branch. Jer. 23, 1-8.
Su. —Assurances of Safety. Micah 4, 1-13.

Lesson V.—January 29

The Spirit of the Lord. Zech. 4 : 1-10.
Memory verses, 5-7.

Golden Text.—Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts. Zech. 4 : 6.

Topic.—The Need of God's Spirit.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Spirit of the Lord. Zech. 4, 1-10.
Tu.—The Spirit Promised. John 14, 15-31.
W. —The Spirit of Truth. John 16, 1-16.
Tu.—The Workings of the Spirit. 1 Cor. 2, 1-16.
F. —Born of the Spirit. John 3, 1-8.
Sa.—The Gifts of the Spirit. 1 Cor. 12, 1-13.
Su. —The Fruits of the Spirit. Gal. 5, 16-26.

Lesson VI.—February 5.

Dedicating the Temple. Ezra 6 : 14-22.
Memory verses, 21, 22.

Golden Text.—I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord. Ps. 122 : 1.

Topic.—A Gift to the Lord.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Dedicating the Temple. Ezra 6, 14-22.
Tu.—The Work Hindered. Ezra 4, 1-24.
W. —The Lord's Promise. Hag. 2, 10-23.
Th.—The Work Advanced. Ezra 6, 1-13.
F. —Dedication of the first Temple. 2 Chron. 7, 1-11.
Sa. —The Living Temple. 1 Cor. 3, 9-23.
Su. —Consecration to God. Rom. 12, 1-21.

Lesson VII.—February 12.

Nehemiah's Prayer. Neh. 1 : 1-11.
Memory verses, 8, 9.

Golden Text.—Lord, be Thou my helper. Ps. 30 : 10.

Topic.—Fasting and Prayer.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Nehemiah's Prayer. Neh. 1, 1-11.
Tu.—God's Covenant with Israel. Ex. 19, 1-13.
W. —The Covenant Broken. Ex. 32, 1-18.
Th.—Sin Confessed. Ps. 51, 1-19.
F. —The Wages of Sin. Rom. 6, 7-23.
Sa. —Turning from Sin. Acts 16, 25-40.
Su. —Praying for Help. Ps. 108, 1-13.

Lesson VIII.—February 19.

Rebuilding the Wall. Neh. 4 : 9-21.
Memory verses, 19-21.

Golden Text.—We made our prayer unto God, and set a watch against them. Neh. 4 : 9.

Topic.—A Persistent Work.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Rebuilding the Wall. Neh. 4, 9-21.
Tu.—The Hostile Plot. Neh. 4, 1-12.
W. —The Builders Discouraged. Neh. 5, 1-19.
Th.—The Work Completed. Neh. 6, 1-16.
F. —The Promise of Success. Ps. 126, 1-6.
Sa. —Exhorted to Perseverance. 2 Tim. 2, 1-19.
Su. —Perseverance Commanded. Rev. 3, 1-13.

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Lesson IX.—February 26.

Reading the Law. Neh. 8 : 1-12.
Memory verses, 5, 6.

Golden Text.—Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law. Ps 119 : 18.

Topic.—The Precious Word of God.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Reading the Law. Neh. 8, 1-12.
Tu.—The Reading Commanded. Deut. 31, 1-14.
W. —The Law read by Moses. Ex. 24, 1-8.
Th.—The Law read by Joshua. Josh. 8, 30-35.
F. —The Scriptures read by Jesus. Luke 4, 16-30.
Sa. —The Perfection of the Law. Ps. 19, 1-14.
Su. —The Scriptures Profitable. 2 Tim. 3, 1-17.

Lesson X —March 5.

Keeping the Sabbath. Neh. 13 : 15-22.
Memory verses, 17, 18.

Golden Text.—Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. 20 : 8.

Topic.—The Holy Day.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Keeping the Sabbath. Neh. 13, 15-22.
Tu.—The Holiness of the Sabbath. Matt. 12, 1-13.
W. —Sabbath Desecration Denounced. Jer. 17, 19-27.
Th.—Manna and the Sabbath. Ex. 16, 22-36.
F. —The Sabbath-breaker Stoned. Num. 15, 30-41.
Sa. —God's Command to Moses. Ex. 31, 12-18.
Su. —A Type of Heavenly Rest. Heb. 4, 1-11.

Lesson XI.—March 12.

Esther before the King. Esther 4 : 10-17 ; 5 : 1-3.
Memory verses, 5 : 1-3.

Golden Text.—Judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy. Prov. 31 : 9.

Topic.—The Lord's Deliverance.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Esther before the King. Esther 4, 10-17 ; 5, 1-3.
Tu.—Haman's Plot. Esther 3, 1-15.
W. —The Petition Favored. Esther 5, 4-14.
Th.—Haman Hanged. Esther 7, 1-10.
F. —The Favor of Man. 1 Kings 11, 1-13.
Sa. —The Favor of God. Ps. 30, 1-12.
Su. —Life for the Perishing. John 3, 14-21.

Lesson XII.—March 19.

Timely Admonitions. Prov. 23 : 15-23.
Memory verses, 19-21.

Golden Text.—And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess ; but be filled with the Spirit. Eph. 5 : 18.

Topic.—Intemperance Ruins.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Timely Admonitions. Prov. 23, 15-23.
Tu.—The Fate of Evil-doers. Psa. 37, 1-15.
W. —Keeping Sound Wisdom. Prov. 3, 21-35.
Th.—Overcome with Wine. Isa. 28, 1-18.
F. —The Two Paths. Prov. 4, 13-19.
Sa. —Despising God's Word. Isa. 5, 13-30.
Su. —Obedience to Parents. Eph. 6, 1-19.

Lesson XIII.—March 26.

Review:

Golden Text.—Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path. Ps. 119 : 105.

Topic.—God is Just and True.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Returning from the Captivity. Ezra 1, 1-11.
Rebuilding the Temple. Ezra 3, 1-13.
Tu.—Encouraging the People. Hag. 2, 1-9.
Joshua the High Priest. Zech. 3, 1-10.
W. —The Spirit of the Lord. Zech. 4, 1-10.
Dedicating the Temple. Ezra 6, 14-22.
Th.—Nehemiah's Prayer. Neh. 1, 1-11.
Rebuilding the Wall. Neh. 4, 9-21.
F. —Reading the Law. Neh. 8, 1-12.
Keeping the Sabbath. Neh. 13, 15-22.
Sa. —Esther before the King. Esther 4, 10-17 ; 5, 1-3.
Su. —Timely Admonitions. Prov. 23, 15-23.

OLD TESTAMENT TEACHINGS.

SECOND QUARTER.

Lesson I.—April 2.

The Resurrection of Christ. (Easter Lesson.) Matt. 28 : 1-10.
Memory verses, 6, 7.

Golden Text.—But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. 1 Cor. 15 : 20.

Topic.—Victory

Readings.

M. —The Resurrection of Christ. Matt. 28, 1-10.
Tu.—His Resurrection foretold. Matt. 16, 21-28.
W. —The Unbelief of Disciples. Luke 24, 1-12.
Th.—Preaching the Resurrection. Acts 2, 22-36.
F. —Job's Hope of a Resurrection. Job 19, 21-22.
Sa. —The Power of His Resurrection. Phil. 3, 7-21.
Su. —Raised with Christ. Col. 3, 1-17.

Lesson II.—April 9.

Afflictions Sanctified. Job 5 : 17-27.
Memory verses, 17-19.

Golden Text.—For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. Heb. 12 : 6.

Topic.—The Discipline of Suffering.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Afflictions Sanctified.. Job 5, 17-27.
Tu.—The Blessedness of Affliction. Ps. 94, 12-23.
W. —Enduring Chastening. Heb. 12, 3-17.
Th.—God's Judgments are right. Ps. 119, 73-88.
F. —Afflictions for our Good. Rom. 8, 28-39.
Sa. —The Security of the Godly. Ps. 91, 1-16.
Su. —Rejoicing under the Cross. Jas. 1, 1-27.

Lesson III.—April 16.

Job's Appeal to God. Job 23 : 1-10.
Memory verses, 8-10.

Golden Text.—What I do thou knowest not now ; but thou shalt know hereafter. John 13 : 7.

Topic.—God's ways are right.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Job's Appeal to God. Job 23, 1-10.
Tu.—Job's Confidence in God. Job 13, 15-28.
W. —David's Prayer for Help. Ps. 17, 1-15.
Th.—Acknowledging God's Justics. Job 9, 1-20.
F. —The Lord our Judge. 1 Cor. 4, 1-15.
Sa. —Christ reproving Rash Judgment. Matt. 7, 1-29.
Su. —Hope in Prayer. Ps. 130, 1-8.

Lesson IV.—April 23.

Job's Confession and Restoration. Job 42 : 1-10.
Memory verses, 5, 6.

Golden Text.—Ye have heard of the patience of Job and have seen the end of the Lord ; that the Lord is very pitiful and of tender mercy. Jas. 5 : 11.

Topic.—The Lord's Mercy.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Job's Confession and Restoration. Job 42, 1-10.
Tu.—The Complaint of the Afflicted. Ps. 88, 1-18.
W. —Job Humbled. Job 40, 1-14.
Th.—Promise of Prosperity. Zech. 8, 1-15.
F. —The Danger of Prosperity. Eccl. 6, 1-12.
Sa. —Patient endurance. Jas. 5, 1-20.
Su. —True Prosperity. Matt. 6, 19-34.

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Lesson V.—April 30.

Wisdom's Warning. Prov. 1: 20-33.

Memory verses, 20-23.

Golden Text.—See that ye refuse not him that speaketh. Heb. 12: 25.

Topic—Yearning Love for the Sinner.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Wisdom's Warning. Prov. 1, 20-33.
Tu.—The Gracious Invitation. Isa. 55, 1-13.
W. —The Wicked to be Warned. Ezek. 33, 7-19.
Th.—John Preaching Repentance. Matt. 3, 1-12.
F. —The Wisdom of this World. 1 Cor. 1, 18-31.
Sa.—Christ Preaching Repentance. Luke 13, 1-17.
Su. —All Invited. Rev. 2

Lesson VI.—May 7.

The Value of Wisdom. Prov. 3 :13-24.

Memory verses, 13-17.

Golden Text.—Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. Prov. 3: 5.

Topic—Blessedness for the Truly Wise.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Value of Wisdom. Prov. 3, 11-24.
Tu.—Wisdom is God's Gift. Job 28, 1-16.
W. —Get Wisdom. Prov. 4, 1-13.
Th.—Delighting in God's Statutes. Ps. 119, 1-16.
F. —The Law of the Lord. Ps. 19, 1-14.
Sa.—Peace to the Obedient. Lev. 26, 1-18.
Su.—Safety for the Righteous. Ps. 4, 1-8.

Lesson VII.—May 14.

Fruits of Wisdom. Prov. 12: 1-15.

Memory verses, 10, 11.

Golden Text.—The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise. Prov. 11: 30.

Topic.—True Riches.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Fruits of Wisdom. Prov. 12, 1-15.
Tu.—Better than Gold Prov. 8, 1-21.
W. —The Eternity of Wisdom. Prov. 8, 22-36.
Th.—The Way of the Wise. Prov. 15, 1-20.
F. —Riches, Honor and Life. Prov. 22, 1-29.
Sa.—A Source of Strength. Eccl. 7, 11-29.
Su.—The Fear of the Lord is Wisdom. Job 28, 17-28.

Lesson VIII.—May 21.

Against Intemperance. Prov. 23: 29-35.

Memory verses, 29, 32.

Golden Text.—Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Prov. 20: 1.

Topic.—Intemperance a Folly and a Crime.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Against Intemperance. Prov. 23, 29-35.
Tu.—Noah's Sin. Gen. 9, 18-28.
W. —Wine is a Mocker. Prov. 20, 1-23.
Th.—Daniel's Purpose. Dan. 1, 8-21.
F. —The Wages of Sin. Rom. 6, 1-23.
Sa.—Evil of Drunkenness. Rom. 13, 8-14.
Su.—Exclusion from Heaven. 1 Cor. 6, 1-11.

Lesson IX.—May 28.

The Excellent Woman. Prov. 31: 10-31.

Memory verses, 26-29.

Golden Text.—Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Prov. 31: 30.

Topic.—True Womanliness.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Excellent Woman. Prov. 31, 10-31.
Tu.—Deborah. Judges 4, 4-24.
W. —Ruth. Ruth 1, 1-22.
Th.—Hannah. 1 Sam. 1, 21-28.
F. —Martha and Mary. Luke 10, 38-42; John 11.
Sa. —The Women at the Sepulchre. Luke 24, 1-12.
Su. —Dorcas. Acts 9, 36-43.

Lesson X.—June 4.

Reverence and Fidelity. Eccles. 5: 1-12.

Memory verses, 1, 2.

Golden Text.—Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord. Rom. 12, 11.

Topic.—Piety, an element of Success.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Reverence and Fidelity. Eccles. 5, 1-12.
Tu.—Moses and the Burning Bush. Ex. 3, 1-10.
W. —Paying Vows. Psa. 66, 1-20.
Th.—Poverty and Slothfulness. Prov. 24, 21-34.
F. —The Rich Fool. Luke 12, 13-30.
Sa. —Paul's Charge to Timothy. 1 Tim. 6, 6-21.
Su. —The Wicked and Slothful Serv. Matt. 25, 14-30.

Lesson XI.—June 11.

The Creator Remembered. Eccles. 12: 1-7, 13, 14.

Memory verses, 13, 14.

Golden Text.— Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccles. 12: 1.

Topic.—Importance of Early Piety.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Creator Remembered. Eccles. 12, 1-7, 13, 14.
Tu.—Serving God in Youth. 1 Sam. 3, 1-10.
W. —The Time to Rejoice. Eccles. 11, 1-10.
Th.—Man's Whole Duty. Matt. 22, 34-40.
F. —The First Punishment. Gen. 3, 16-21.
Sa. —The End of the Law. Deut. 6, 1-8.
Su. —Human Life Frail. Psa. 90, 1-10.

Lesson XII.—June 18.

Messiah's Kingdom. (A missionary Lesson.) Mal. 3: 1-12.

Memory verses, 8-10.

Golden Text.—They shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels. Mal. 3:17.

Topic.—An unchangeable King.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Messiah's Kingdom. Mal. 3, 1-12.
Tu.—The Messenger Sent. Luke 1, 57-80.
W. —Preparing the Way. Luke 3, 1-22
Th.—The Refiner of Souls. Matt. 3, 1-17.
F. —Offerings to God. Matt. 2, 1-15.
Sa. —The Prophecy of Zacharias. Luke. 1, 67-80.
Su. —Blessings of the Gospel. Isa. 35, 1-10.

Lesson XIII.—June 25.

Review.

Golden Text.—In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. Prov. 3: 6.

Topic.—God's Presence with His Children.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Resurrection of Christ. Matt. 28, 1-10.
Afflictions Sanctified. Job 5, 17-27.
Tu.—Job's Appeal to God. Job 23, 1-10.
Job's Confession and Restoration. Job 42, 1-10.
W. —Wisdom's Warning. Prov. 1, 20-33.
The Value of Wisdom. Prov. 3, 11-24.
Th.—Fruits of Wisdom. Prov. 12, 1-15.
Against Intemperance. Prov. 23, 29-35.
F. —The Excellent Woman. Prov. 31, 10-31.
Reverence and Fidelity. Eccles. 5, 1-12.
Sa. —The Creator Remembered. Eccles. 12, 1-7, 13, 14.
Su. —Messiah's Kingdom. Mal. 3, 1-12.

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LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF PAUL.

THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson I.—July 2.

Paul Called to Europe. Acts. 16 : 6-15.
Memory verses, 14, 15.

Golden Text.—Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the mame of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28 : 19.

Topic.—The Extension of the Gospel.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul called to Europe. Acts. 16, 6-15.
Tu.—Paul and Silas. Acts. 15, 36-41 ; 16, 1-5.
W. —The Twelve sent forth. Matt. 10, 5-23.
Th.—The Macedonians. 2 Cor. 8, 1-15.
F. —Paul's Self-denial for the Gospel. 1 Cor. 9, 18-27.
Sa.—The Philippians. Phil. 2, 1-24.
Su.—Hospitality. Heb. 13, 1-16.

Lesson II.—July 9.

Paul at Philippi. Acts. 16 : 19-34.
Memory verses, 29-31.

Golden Text.—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. Acts. 16 : 31.

Topic.—The Great Question.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul at Philippi. Acts. 16, 19-34.
Tu.—Christ magnified. Phil. 1, 19-30.
W. —Suffering for Christ's Sake. Acts. 9, 1-16
Th.—Peter's Delivery from Prison. Acts. 12, 1-19.
F. —The Power of Prayer. Acts. 4, 23-31.
Sa.—Regeneration necessary to Salvation. John 3, 1-19.
Su.—Salvation by Faith. Rom. 10, 1-17.

Lesson III.—July 16.

Paul at Athens. Acts. 17 : 22-31.
Memory verses, 30, 31.

Golden Text.—God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth. John 4 : 24.

Topic.—The One Only God.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul at Athens. Acts. 17, 22-31.
Tu.—The only God. Isa. 44, 1-18.
W. —The Invisible God. Job 23, 1-12.
Th.—God the Creator. Gen. 1, 1-27.
F. —God the Father. Gen. 2, 1-15.
Sa.—God the Ruler. Psa. 24, 1-10.
Su.—God the Judge. Rev. 20, 1-15.

Lesson IV.—July 23.

Paul at Corinth. Acts. 18 : 1-11.
Memory verses, 9-11.

Golden Text.—The preaching of the cross is to them that perish, foolishness; but unto us which are saved, it is the power of God. 1 Cor. 1 : 18.

Topic.—The Gospel Triumphant.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul at Corinth. Acts. 18, 1-11.
Tu.—Paul Writing to the Corinthians. 1 Cor. 1, 1-31.
W. —Paul's Example. Phil. 3, 7-15.
Th.—Courage in the Gospel. Eph. 6, 10-20.
F. —Patience in Persecution. 2 Cor. 6, 1-11.
Sa.—The Warning of Trials. Matt. 10, 16-26.
Su.—Triumphs over the World. Rom. 8, 28-39.

Lesson V.—July 30.

Paul at Epnesus. Acts. 19 : 1-12.
Memory verses, 2-5.

Golden Text.—When He, the Spirit of truth is come, He will guide you into all truth. John 16 : 13.

Topic.—The Gospel of the Holy Ghost.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul at Ephesus. Acts. 19, 1-12.
Tu.—The Promise of the Holy Ghost. John 14, 16-31.
W. —The Prophecy of Joel. Joel 2, 21-32.
Th.—The Holy Ghost symbolized. Ezek. 37, 1-14.
F. —The Day of Pentecost. Acts. 2, 1-12
Sa.—The Holy Ghost upon Gentiles. Acts. 11, 1-18.
Su.—Diversities of Gifts. 1 Cor. 12, 5-13

Lesson VI.—August 6.

Paul at Miletus. Acts. 20 : 22-35.
Memory verses, 31, 32.

Golden Text.—Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God. Heb. 13 : 7.

Topic.—The Gospel of Self-Sacrifice.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul at Miletus. Acts. 20, 22-35.
Tu.—The Journey to Miletus. Acts. 20, 1-16.
W. —Appointed to Affliction. 1 Thess. 3, 1-13.
Th.—Christian Warfare. Matt. 10, 16-22.
F. —Qualifications of Ministers. Titus 1, 1-9.
Sa.—Paul's Diligence. 2 Cor. 4, 1-11.
Su.—Christian Fidelity. 2 Tim. 4, 1-8.

Lesson VII.—August 13.

Paul at Jerusalem. Acts. 21, 27-39.
Memory verses, 30, 31.

Golden Text.—For unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on Him, but also to suffer for His sake. Phil. 1 : 29.

Topic.—Suffering for Christ's Sake.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul at Jerusalem. Acts. 21, 27-39.
Tu.—Paul's Privileges. Phil. 3, 4-7.
W. —Paul exposed to Perils. 2 Cor. 11, 17-33.
Th.—Count the Cost. Luke 14, 26-33.
F. —Christ Persecuted. Luke 23, 1-25.
Sa.—Peter Persecuted. Acts. 4, 1-12.
Su.—Suffering for Righteousness Sake. 1 Peter 3, 8-17.

Lesson VIII.—August 20.

Paul before Felix. Acts. 24 :10-25.
Memory verses, 14-16.

Golden Text—Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. 1 Cor. 16 : 13.

Topic.—Convicted by the Truth.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul before Felix. Acts. 24, 10-25.
Tu.—The Conspiracy against Paul. Acts. 23, 12-22.
W. —Paul sent to Cesarea. Acts. 23, 23-35.
Th.—Paul Accused. Acts. 24, 1-9.
F. —Righteousness. Rom. 10, 1-15.
Sa.—Temperance. Titus 2, 1-15
Su.—Judgment to Come. Matt. 25, 31-46.

Lesson IX.—August 27.

Paul before Agrippa. Acts. 26 ; 19-32.
Memory verses, 22, 23.

Golden Text.—Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God. 1 Cor. 1 : 24.

Topic.—Paul Vindicated.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul before Agrippa. Acts. 26, 19-32.
Tu.—Repentance and Works. Matt. 3, 1-12.
W. —Prophecy explained. Luke 24, 27-44.
Th.—The great Prophet Promised. Deut 18, 15-22.
F. —Wisdom Considered Madness. John 10, 1-21.
Sa.—The Source of Help. Psa. 46, 1-11.
Su.—The Everlasting Light. Isa 60, 1-22.

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Lesson X.—September 3.

Paul Shipwrecked. Acts. 27: 30-44.
Memory verses, 42-44.

Golden Text.—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Psa. 46: 1.

Topic.—A very Present Help in Trouble.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul Shipwrecked. Acts. 27, 30-44.
Tu.—Paul relates his Persecutions. 2 Cor. 11, 16-33.
W. —The Safety of Christians. Luke 21, 5-19.
Th.—Give Thanks Always. Eph. 5, 1-21.
F. —The Source of Boldness. Heb. 10, 19-39.
Sa. —God and Man work together. Phil. 2, 12-24.
Su. —The Power of God. Psa. 107, 21-43.

Lesson XI.—September 10.

Paul at Rome. Acts 28: 20-31.
Memory verses, 28-31.

Golden Text.—I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Rom. 1: 16.

Topic —A Prisoner Preaching Christ.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul at Rome. Acts 28, 20-31.
Tu.—Paul going to Rome. Acts 28, 1-15.
W. —The Hope of Israel. 2 Tim. 1, 10-18.
Th.—Simeon's Prophecy. Luke 2, 25-39.
F. —Isaiah's Vision. Isa. 6, 1-13.
Sa. —Salvation for the Gentiles. Isa. 45, 14-25.
Su. —The Only Salvation. Acts 4, 5-22.

Lesson XII.—September 17.

Personal Responsibility. (A Temperance Lesson.)
Memory verses, 19, 21.

Golden Text.—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth. Rom. 14-21.

Topic.—Self-denial for the good of others.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Personal Responsibility. Rom. 14, 12-23.
Tu.—Paul's Self-denial. I Cor 8, 1-13.
W —Brotherly Love. 1 John 3, 10-24.
Th.—Uncharitable Judgment. Rom. 14, 1-13.
F. —Seeking not our own. I Cor 10, 15-33
Sa. —The Body of Christ. 1 Cor. 12, 14-31.
Su. —Bearing the Infirmities of the Weak. Rom. 15, 1-16

Lesson XIII.—September 24.

Review

Golden Text.—So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God. Rom. 10-17.

Topic.—The Blessed Word of God.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Paul called to Europe. Acts 16, 6-15.
Paul at Philippi. Acts 16, 19-34.
Tu.—Paul at Athens. Acts 17, 22-31.
Paul at Corinth. Acts 18, 1-11.
W. —Paul at Ephesus. Acts 19, 1-12.
Paul at Miletus. Acts 20, 22-35.
Th.—Paul at Jerusalem. Acts 21, 27-39.
Paul before Felix. Acts 24, 10-25
F. —Paul before Agrippa. Acts 26, 19-32.
Paul Shipwrecked. Acts 27, 30-44.
Sa. —Paul at Rome. Acts 28, 20-31.
Su. —Personal Responsibility. Rom. 14, 12-23.

STUDIES IN THE EPISTLES.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Lesson I.—October 1.

The Power of the Gospel Rom. 1: 8-17.
Memory verses, 16, 17.

Golden Text.—I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Rom. 1: 16.

Topic.—The Message of Salvation.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Power of the Gospel. Rom. 1, 8-17.
Tu.—The Commission to Preach the Gospel. Matt. 28, 1-20.
W. —David preaching Righteousness. Psa. 40, 8-17.
Th.—Preaching the Gospel from Necessity. 1 Cor. 9, 16-27.
F. —Paul's Exhortation to Timothy. 2 Tim. 1, 6-18.
Sa. —The Foolishness of Preaching. 1 Cor. 1, 18-31.
Su. —The Just Live by Faith Rom. 3, 19-31.

Lesson II.—October 8.

Redemption in Christ. Rom. 3 19-26.
Memory verses, 21-24.

Golden Text.—Being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. Rom. 3: 24

Topic.—Salvation from Sin.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Redemtion in Christ. Rom. 3, 19-26.
Tu.—Called of Jesus Christ. Rom. 1, 1-32.
W. —Redemption for Jews and Gentiles. Rom. 2, 1-29.
Th.—Abraham's Faith. Rom. 4, 1-25.
F. —Happy state of the Redeemed. Isa. 55, 1-13.
Sa. —Walking in the Light. 1 John 1, 1-10.
Su. —Sons of God. 1 John 3, 1-24.

Lesson III.—October 15.

Justification by Faith. Rom. 5. 1-11.
Memory verses, 8-10.

Golden Text.—While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Rom. 5: 8.

Topic.—Peace with God.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Justification by Faith. Rom. 5, 1-11.
Tu.—The Nature of Faith. Heb. 11, 1-10.
W. —The Fruits of Faith Heb. 11, 17-30.
Th.—Peace in the midst of Tribulation. John 16, 22-33.
F. —No Peace to the Wicked. Isa. 57, 13-21.
Sa. —The Prophecy of Zacharias Luke 1, 67-80.
Su. —Saved by Faith. Acts 16, 25-36.

Lesson IV —October 22.

Christian Living. Rom. 12 1-15.
Memory verses, 1, 2.

Golden Text.—Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. Rom. 12 21.

Topic.—The Reasonable Service.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Christian Living. Rom. 12, 1-15.
Tu.—A Holy Priesthood. 1 Peter 2, 1-14.
W. —Children of Light. Eph. 5, 8-27.
Th.—Spiritual Gifts. 1 Cor. 12, 1-12.
F. —Brotherly Love. Heb. 13, 1-25.
Sa.—Christian Liberality. 2 Cor. 9, 1-15.
Su. —Conduct toward Enemies. Luke 6, 27-38.

Lesson V.—October 29

Abstinence for the Sake of others. (A Temperance Lesson.) 1 Cor. 8: 1-13.
Memory verses, 12, 13.

Golden Text.—We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves. Rom. 15: 1.

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Topic.--The True Christian Policy.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Abstinence for the sake of others. 1 Cor. 8, 1-13.
Tu.—The Apostle's Authority. 1 Cor. 9, 1-12.
W. —The Apostle's Method. 1 Cor. 9, 13-27.
Th.—Warnings from the Past. 1 Cor. 10, 1-12.
F. —The meats of the Idols. 1 Cor. 10, 19-33.
Sa. —The Lord's Supper. 1 Cor. 11, 23-34.
Su. —The Members of the Body. 1 Cor. 12, 13-31.

Lesson VI.—November 5.

The Resurrection. 1 Cor. 15 : 12-26.
Memory verses, 20-23.

Golden Text.—Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. 15 : 57.

Topic —Final Victory.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Resurrection. 1 Cor. 15, 12-26.
Tu.—Christ's Resurrection. John 20, 1-18.
W. —Christ at Nain. Luke 7, 11-18.
Th.—Christ at Bethany. John 11, 17-36.
F. —Christ at the grave. John 11, 37-46.
Sa. —Victory over death. 1 Cor. 15, 50-58.
Su. —The First Resurrection. Rev. 20, 1-15.

Lesson VII.—November 12.

The Grace of Liberality. 2 Cor. 8 1-12.
Memory verses, 7, 9

Golden Text.—He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich. 2 Cor 8 · 9.

Topic —Cheerful Giving.

Daily Bible Readings

M. —The Grace of Liberality. 2 Cor. 8, 1-12.
Tu.—Giving for the Temple 2 Kings 12 4-16.
W. —The Words of Christ. Matt. 25, 31-46.
Th.—Weary not of Giving Eph. 6, 1-10.
F. —God's Gift to the World. John 3, 1-16.
Sa.—The Reward of Liberality. Prov. 11, 20-31.
Su. —Giving to the Poor Psalm 122, 1-10.

Lesson VIII.—November 19.

Imitation of Christ. Eph. 4 : 20-32.
Memory verses, 30-32.

Golden Text.—And be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Eph. 4 : 32.

Topic.—Christ our example.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Imitation of Christ. Eph. 4, 20-32.
Tu.--The Mind of Christ. Phil. 2, 1-13.
W. —Having the Spirit of Christ. Rom. 8, 9-23.
Th.—Dead to Sin. Rom. 6, 1-23.
F. —Submission to God James 4, 7-17.
Sa. —Life hid with Christ in God. Col. 3, 1-25.
Su. —Treasures in Heaven. Matt. 6, 19-34.

Lesson IX.—November 26.

The Christian Home. Col. 3 : 12-25.
Memory verses, 23-25.

Golden Text.—I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. Psa. 101 : 2.

Topic.—Practical Religion.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Christian Home. Col. 3, 12-25.
Tu.—The Good Husband. 1 Pet. 3, 7-22.
W. —The Good Wife. Prov. 31, 10-31.
Th.—The Good Son. Prov. 4, 1-27.
F. —The Good Servant. 1 Peter 2, 18-25.
Sa. —The Good Master. Col. 4, 1-6.
Su. —The Good Friend. Prov. 27, 1-10.

Lesson X.—December 3.

Grateful Obedience. James 1 : 16-27.
Memory verses, 26, 27.

Golden Text.—We love Him, because He first loved us. 1 John 4 : 19.

Topic.—Under Obligations to God.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —Grateful Obedience. James 1, 16-27.
Tu.—The Goodness of God. Psa. 34, 1-22.
W. —Doing God's Will. Matt. 7, 21-29.
Th.—Unprofitable Hearing. Matt. 13, 1-23.
F. —The Manifestation of God's Love. 1 John 4, 7-21.
Sa. —The Acceptable Fast. Isa. 58, 3-12.
Su. —The Peace of the Obedient. Isa. 48, 9-22.

Lesson XI.—December 10.

The Heavenly Inheritance. 1 Peter 1 : 1-12.
Memory verses, 3-5.

Golden Text.—Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light. Col. 1 : 12.

Topic.—Our Heavenly Home.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Heavenly Inheritance. 1 Peter 1, 1-12.
Tu.—Laying up Treasures in Heaven. Matt. 6, 19-34.
W. —Names written in Heaven. Luke 10, 17-37.
Th.—Many Mansions. John 14, 1-31.
F. —Obtained an Inheritance. Eph. 1, 11-23.
Sa. —Arrayed in White Robes. Rev. 7, 9-17.
Su. —Hope of Immortal Glory. 2 Cor. 5, 1-21.

Lesson XII.—December 17.

The Glorified Saviour. Rev. 1 : 9-20.
Memory verses, 17, 18.

Golden Text.—Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name. Phil. 2 : 9.

Topic —Christ abiding with His Church.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Glorified Saviour. Rev. 1, 9-20.
Tu.—Isaiah's Vision. Isa. 6, 1-13.
W. —Ezekiel's Vision. Ezek. 1, 1-28.
Th.—Zechariah's Vision. Zech. 6, 1-15.
F. —The Ascending Saviour. Luke 24, 36-53.
Sa. —The Enthroned Saviour. Rev. 4, 1-11.
Su. —The Transfigured Saviour. Matt. 17, 1-13.

Lesson XIII.—December 24,

The Birth of Jesus. (A Christmas Lesson.) Matt. 2 : 1-11.
Memory verses, 9-11.

Golden Text.—Thou shalt call His name Jesus; for He shall save His people from their sins. Matt. 1 : 21.

Topic.—God's Best Gift.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Birth of Jesus. Matt. 2, 1-11.
Tu.—Isaiah's Prophecy. Isa. 9, 1-7.
W. —Zechariah's Prophecy. Zech. 9, 9-17.
Th —The Word. John 1, 1-14.
F. —The Lord's Christ. Luke 2, 25-35.
Sa. —Flight into Egypt. Matt. 2, 11-18.
Su. —Return to Nazareth. Matt. 2, 19-23.

Lesson XIV.—December 31.

Review.

Golden Text.—The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Rev. 22 : 21.

Topic.—Christ All and in All.

Daily Bible Readings.

M. —The Power of the Gospel. Rom. 1, 8-17.
Redemption in Christ. Rom. 3, 19-26.
Tu.—Justification by Faith. Rom. 5, 1-11.
Christian Living. Rom. 12, 1-15.
W. —Abstinence for the sake of others. 1 Cor. 8, 1-13.
The Resurrection. 1 Cor. 15, 12-26.
Th.—The Grace of Liberality. 2 Cor. 8, 1-12.
Imitation of Christ. Eph. 4, 20-32.
F. —The Christian Home. Col. 3, 12-25.
Grateful Obedience. James 1, 16-27.
Sa. —The Heavenly Inheritance. 1 Peter 1, 1-12.
The Glorified Saviour. Rev. 1, 9-20.
Su. —The Birth of Jesus. Matt. 2, 1-11.

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Worth Knowing.

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SECOND CLASS.—Regular Publications.—This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication or news agency. Postage, one cent a pound or fraction thereof.

THIRD CLASS.—Miscellaneous printed matter.—Transient newspapers and periodicals, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Mailable matter of third class includes printed books, circulars and other matter wholly in print (not of the second class), proof sheets and manuscript accompanying the same, and postage shall be paid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof, and shall fully be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to said matter.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped or enveloped that their contents may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

FOURTH CLASS.—Merchandise, Samples, etc.—Mailable matter of the fourth class includes all matter not embraced in the first, second and third classes, which is not in its nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

All matter of the fourth class is subject to a postage charge at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, to be paid by stamps affixed.

POSTAL CARDS —Postal cards are sold at a fixed rate of one, and two cents (for foreign) each, in any quantity. Unclaimed postal cards are never returned to the writer. Anything pasted on or attached to a postal card subjects it to letter postage.

MONEY ORDERS.—Orders not over $10, 8 cents; $10 to $15, 10 cents; $15 to $30, 15 cents; $30 to $40, 20 cents; $40 to $50, 25 cents; $50 to $60, 30 cents; $60 to $70, 35 cents; $70 to $80, 40 cents; $80 to $100, 45 cents. Postmasters cannot issue more than three orders to the same person in one day, in favor of the same payee, at the same office.

N. B.—Postal orders or notes under five dollars are issued without corresponding advices, and, when duly receipted, are payable at any money order office in the United States, selected by the bearer. The fee is three cents for each order. Postal notes are payable ro bearer when presented at the office of issue. The government is not liable after a note has once been paid. Postal notes are invalid at expiration of three calender months from last day of month of issue.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—Canada.—Letters 2 cts.; and 5 cents on letters to all countries belonging to the "Universal Postal Union," which embraces all parts of Europe, Mexico, Equador, Cuba, Brazil, Japan, Hong Kong, Chili, Peru, Egypt, Hayti, etc. Letter rates is on each ½ ounce; printed matter 2 cts. for 2 ozs.

STANDARD TIME.

The day the change of time in the United States went into effect was November 18, 1883. There were previous to that time 58 kinds of time used by Railroads in the United States, now there are only four kinds of time in use by Railroads in the United States. They are Eastern time, Central time, Mountain time and Western time.

EASTERN TIME is the local time of the 75th Meridian from Greenwich. The Meridian (like all Meridians of Longitude, running from one pole to the other) passes a few miles east of Philadelphia, so that Eastern time differs only 38 seconds from Philadelphia local time. Eastern time covers a strip 15 degrees wide, extending 7½ degrees on each side of the 75 meridian, reaching from the eastern part of Maine, to the vicinity of Detroit, Mich. The time in Boston, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and all places in this era is the same.

CENTRAL TIME is the local time of the 90th Meridian. This time prevails over similiar area of 15 degrees of longitude, and is just one hour slower than Eastern time. It commences in the vicinity of Detroit, Mich., and extends to the vicinity of Yankton and Austin. The time at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and all places in this area is the same.

MOUNTAIN TIME covers the area of 15 degrees of longitude next to the west. It is local time of the 105 meridian, which passes through or near the city of Denver. This time is one hour slower than Central time, and extends from Yankton and Austin on the east, to the vicinity of Salt Lake City on the west. The time in all places in this area is the same.

WESTERN TIME is the local time of the 120th Meridian, and covers all west of the 112½ degrees of longitude, which commen-

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ces in the vicinity of Salt Lake City on the east, and extends west into the Pacific Ocean. This time is one hour slower than Mountain time. The time at Huntington, Walla Walla, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and all places in this area is the same.

The Way for Business Men to Get Rich.

The way to get credit is to be punctual in paying your bills. The way to preserve it is not to use it too much. Settle often; have short accounts.

Trust no man's appearances—they are deceptive—perhaps assumed, for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exterior. Rogues usually dress well. The rich are plain men. Trust him, if any, who carries but little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly, if there be any virtue in the law.

Be well satisfied before you give a credit that those to whom you give it, are safe men to be trusted.

Sell your goods at a small advance, and never misrepresent them, for those whom you once deceive will beware of you the second time.

Deal uprightly with all men, and they will repose confidence in you, and soon become your permanent customers.

Beware of him who is an office seeker. Men do not usually want an office when they have anything to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks office for support.

Trust no stranger. Your goods are better than doubtful charges. What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting everybody?

Agree beforehand with every man about to do a job, and if large, put it into writing. If any decline this, quit, or be cheated. Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the outset, and in a case at all doubtful, make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it; the best test of responsibility; for if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss.

The Law of Finding.

The law of finding is this: The finder has a clear title against the whole world except the owner. The proprietor of a hotel or a shop has no right to demand the property or premises. Such proprietor may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind their employes, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's bench over 100 years ago, in a case in which the facts were these:

A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shopkeeper to be returned to the owner. After three years, during which the owner did not call for his property, the finder demanded the wallet and the money from the shopkeeper. The latter refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were found on the premises. The former then sued the shopkeeper, and it was held as above set forth, that against all the world but the owner, the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in an action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found, but subsequently lost. The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost, unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the owner or finder. They have no power in the absence of special statute to keep an article against the finder, any more than the finder has to retain an article against the owner.

Rare United States Coins and their Value.

The rarest of the Half-cents are as follows: 1793 valued at $1; 1796 valued at $10; 1831, 1836, 1840 to 1849, and 1852 valued at $4.

The rarest of the Cents are as follows: 1793 with wreath is valued at $2.50; 1793 with chain valued at $3.50; 1793 with liberty cap valued at $4; 1799 valued at $25; 1804 valued at $200; 1809 valued at $1.

The rarest of the Silver Dollars are as follows; 1794 valued at $35; 1798, with small eagle, valued at $2; 1799, with five stars facing, valued at $2; 1804 valued at $800; 1836 valued at $5; 1838 valued at $25; 1839 valued at $15; 1851 valued at $20; 1852 valued at $25; 1854 valued at $6; 1855 valued at $5; 1856 valued at $2; 1858 valued at $20.

The rarest of the Silver Half Dollars are as follows: 1794 valued at $5; 1796 valued at $40; 1797 valued at $30; 1801 valued at $2; 1802 valued at $2; 1815 valued at $4; 1836 reeded, valued at $3; 1838 Orleans, valued at $5; 1852 valued at $3; 1853 no arrows, valued at $15.

The rarest of the Silver Quarter Dollars are as follows: 1796 valued at $3; 1804 valued at $3; 1823 valued at $50; 1853 no arrows, valued at $4.

The rarest of the Silver Twenty-cent pieces are as follows: 1874 proof, valued at $10; 1877 proof, valued at $2; 1878 proof, valued at $2.

The rarest of the Silver Dimes, or Ten-cent pieces are as follows: 1796 valued at $3; 1797, 16 stars, valued at $4; 1797, 13 stars, valued at $4.50; 1798 valved at $2; 1800 valued at $4; 1801 to 1804 each valued at $3; 1804 valued at $5; 1805 to 1811, each valued at 50 cts.; 1811 valued at 75 cts.; 1822 valued at $3; 1846 valued at $1.

The rarest of the Silver Half-Dimes, or Five-cent pieces, are as follows: 1794 valued at $3; 1795 valued at 75 cts.; 1796 and 1797

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valued at $2 each; 1800 valued at 75 cts.; 1801 valued at $1.50; 1802 valued at $50; 1803 valued at $1.50; 1805 valued at $3; 1846 valued at $1.

The rarest of the Silver Three-cent pieces are as follows: 1851 to 1853 valued at 15 cts. each; 1855 valued at 25 cts.; 1856 to 1862 valued at 15 cts. each; 1863 to 1873 valued at 50 cts. each.

Fictitious Names of Cities.

Bluff City.—A descriptive name popularly given to the city of Hannibal, Missouri.

City of Brotherly Love.—Philadelphia is sometimes so called, this being the literal signification of the name.

City of Churches.—A name popularly given to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., from the unusually large number of churches which it contains.

City of Elms.—A familiar denomination of New Haven, Conn., many of the streets of which are thickly shaded with lolty elms.

*City of Magnificent Distances.*A popular designation given to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale, being intended to cover a space four and a half miles long, and two and a half miles broad, or eleven square miles. The entire site is traversed by two sets of streets from 70 to 00 feet wide, at right angles to one another, the whole again intersected obliquely by fifteen avenues from 130 to 160 feet wide.

City of Notions.—In the United States, a popular name for the city of Boston, Mass., the metropolis of Yankeedom.

City of Rocks.—A descriptive name popularly given, in the United States, to the city of Nashville, Tenn.

City of Spindles—A name popularly given to the city of Lowell, Mass., the largest cotton-manufacturing town in the United States.

City of the Straits.—A name popularly given to Detroit, which is situated on the west bank of the river or strait connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. Detroit is a French word meaning "strait."

Crescent City.—A popular name for the city of New Orleans, the older portion of which is built around the convex side of a bend of the Mississippi River.

Empire City.—The city of New York, the chief city of the western world, and the metropolis of the Empire State.

Fall City.—Louisville, Ky.;—popularly so called from the falls which, at this place, impede the navigation of the Ohio River.

Flour City.—A popular designation, in the United States, for the City of Rochester, N. Y., a place remarkable for its extensive manufactories of flour.

Flower City.—Springfield, Illinois, the capital of the State, which is distinguished for the beauty of its surroundings.

Forest City.—1. Cleveland, Ohio.;—so called from the many ornamental trees with which the streets are bordered.

2. A name given to Portland, Maine, a city distinguished for its many elms and other beautiful shade-trees.

Garden City.—A popular name for Chicago, a city which is remarkable for the number and beauty of its private gardens.

Garden of the West.—A name usually given to Kansas, but sometimes applied to Illinois and others of the Western States, which are all noted for their productiveness.

Gate City.—Keokuk, Iowa.;—popularly so called. It is situated at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi.

Gotham.—A popular name for the city of New York.

Hub of the Universe.—A burlesque and popular designation of Boston, Mass., originating with the American humorist, O. W. Holmes.

Iron City.—A name popularly given in the United States, to Pittsburgh, Pa., a city distinguished for its numerous and immense iron manufactures.

Monumental City —The city of Baltimore;—so called from the monuments which it contains.

Mound City.—A name popularly given to St. Louis, on account of the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built.

Puritan City.—A name sometimes given to the city of Boston, Mass., in allusion to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

Quaker City.—A popular name of Philadelphia, which was planned and settled by William Penn.

Queen City.—A popular name of Cincinnati;—so called when it was the undisputed commercial metropolis of the West.

Queen City of the Lakes.—A name sometimes given to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., from its position and importance.

Railroad City.—Indianapolis, the capital of the State of Indiana, is sometimes called by this name, as being the terminus of various railroads.

Smoky City.—A name sometimes given to Pittsburgh, an important manufacturing city of Pennsylvania.

— Truth, the open, bold, honest truth, is always the safes, for any one, in any and all circumstances.

— If you want to know what a dollar is worth, try to borrow one.

— Ask thy purse when thou shouldst buy.

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Hints for the Housewife.

Selected Recipes.

To Cleanse Lace Curtains. Fold each curtain into a space a foot or more each way and tack with a strong thread to keep it in place. Make strong warm soap-suds, using white soap, and in this put the curtains to soak over night. In the morning drain from this and put into clean soap-suds, moving up and down in the tub, but not rubbing at all. When the dirt is all out rinse through several waters, till all traces of dirt are gone; then pass through a blue water if a white tint is desired, or through clear coffee if an ecru tint is preferred; spread on sheets on the grass to dry; then dip in thick starch, squeeze out; and fasten in frames which come for the purpose. If you have not these, lay clean sheets on the carpet and pin the curtains to these sheets so that they shall be perfectly smooth and in shape.

To Clean Oil Paintings. Wipe all dust off with a silk cloth. Rub the painting gently with the finger, dipped first in linseed oil. Keep on till all dust is removed. Wipe with a soft cloth.

Peach Pickle. One quart of good vinegar to three pounds of sugar. This will be enough for a peck of peaches. Boil and skim. Stick five or six cloves in each peach, and boil a dozen or so at a time till all are tender. Take out with a fork and lay in a jar. When all are done strain the boiling vinegar over them.

Water Ices are made with the juice of the orange, lemon, raspberry, or any sort of fruit, sweetened and mixed with water. To make orange water ice, mix with one pint of water the juice of three oranges and that of one lemon. Rub some fine sugar on the peel of the orange to give it the flavor. Make it very sweet and freeze it. Other fruit ices are made in like manner.

Grape Jelly. Green grapes, picked just before they begin to turn, make the handsomest jelly. Stew them in water enough to cover them, mash and strain through a jelly-bag, add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, and boil down to a jelly.

Strawberry Shortcake. Two heaping teaspoons of baking powder sifted into one quart of flour, scant half teacup butter, two tablespoons sugar, a little salt, enough sweet milk (or water) to make a soft dough, roll out almost as thin as pie-crust, place one layer in a baking-pan, and spread with a very little butter, upon which sprinkle some flour, then add another layer of crust, and spread as before. and so on until the crust is all used. This makes four layers in a pan fourteen inches by seven. Bake about fifteen minutes in a quick oven, turn out upside down, take off the top layer (the bottom when baking), place on a dish, spread plentifully with strawberries (not mashed) previously sweetened with pulverized sugar; place layer upon layer, treating each one in the same way, and when done you will have a handsome cake, to be served warm with sugar and cream. The secret of having light dough is to handle it as little and mix it as quickly as possible. Shortcake is delicious served with charlotte russe or whipped cream.

Roast Domestic Duck. Dometic ducks now in market are in much better condition than the roasting chicken, and are therefore to be recommended. Select a young bird, feel of the breast bone, and if the lower end is pliable it will eat tender. Singe the bird if necessary, clean it thoroughly, and stuff it with a bread stuffing slightly flavored with onions; bake in a moderate oven. One five pound duck should cook in a little less than two hours.

Fricasse of Lamb with Peas. The breast and flap or shoulder of lamb is a most excellent dish served in this form: Cut the meat in neat pieces; toss them in a very little flour; put them in a sausepan with just enough cold water to prevent burning, when it begins to simmer, cover with hot water, add salt, white pepper and the slightest suspicion of mace. Simmer slowly one hour. To two pounds of meat add half a pint of canned peas.

Beef Braise with Young Carrots. Select a five pound piece of rump beef, cover it with hot water and simmer two hours. Take it out, put it in the braising pan with a slice of bacon, an old carrot sliced, an onion quartered, a teaspoonful of salt, six whole peppers, three cloves and a pinch of thyme. Add half a pint of water in which it is partly cooked (and save the remainder for soup). Cover and simmer an hour and set the joint in the oven a few minutes, while you rub the sauce through the collender, remove surplus fat and boil the sauce down, then pour it over the meat and serve, surround with a liberal lot of young carrots, which are very nice at this season. The young carrots require but little cooking.

To Keep Fruit Pies from Running Over. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with enough cold water to make a thin paste. Just before putting on upper crust. spread this paste around the edge of the under crust. Press the upper crust firmly upon the lower and make a slight opening in the middle of the upper crust for steam to escape.

Small Potato Croquettes. Boil six potatoes; when done peel and mash them; add two ounces of butter, a gill of milk, salt, pepper and the yolks of two raw eggs. Dredge a bread board with flour, roll the potato into very small straws, cut these of equal length. dip them in egg and crumbs and fry to a delicate brown.

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FRIED SWEETBREADS, TOMATO SAUCE. Wash, scald or parboil the sweetbreads, trim and skim them, cover with boiling water slightly salted, simmer three quarters of an hour, and drain. When cold cut them in slices. Dip the slices in eggs and crumbs and fry in plenty of hot fat. Arrange neatly on a hot plate, pour a thin tomato sauce around them and serve.

BISCUIT OF CLAMS. One quart of milk, 12 clams, one small onion, one egg, one large pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of flour, half teaspoonful cornstarch, a little parsley chopped fine; put clams and onion, with the milk, in a double boiler, let them simmer slowly for an hour, mix the cornstarch and flour with a little milk, beat until it is light and foamy, then stir into the simmering milk, continuing to stir them until it is cooked; then add the salt and a beaten egg; strain the soup and sprinkle the parsley over it.

BRUNOISE SOUP. Cut into small squares a small carrot, one white turnip and two stalks of celery. Shred one-eighth of a head of new cabbage and one pound leek. When done add them to a quart of clear soup.

PEPPER POT. Boil six pounds of tripe for an hour, then take it from the water in which it has boiled and put it in fresh water with a knuckle of veal. Let them boil for two hours, then put in some potatoes, onions, carrots, a little parsley and some celery salt, or stalks of celery, or any other herb or vegetable your taste demands. Plenty of salt is essential and considerable black pepper. When the tripe is tender, cut it into small bits and put it back into the kettle. After removing the vegetables make a nice gravy. Serve dumplings with it if you like them. Steam them for three-quarters of an hour, so as to be thoroughly cooked. Drop them into the boiling gravy just before using.

GOLDEN CREAM CAKE. One cup sugar, one-quarter cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, the well-beaten whites of three eggs, one and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder; beat very light the yoke of two eggs in one cup sugar, and two teaspoons rich cream; flavor with extract vanilla and spread on the cake.

LEMON CREAM CAKE. Half a cup of butter, three-fourths cup sweet milk, three cups flour, two cups sugar, two teaspoons baking powder, whites of eight eggs. Cream—Grate rind and juice of one lemon, one cup sugar, half cup of sweet milk or water, one heaping tablespoon flour, butter size of an egg, two eggs beaten separately; cook until thick.

ICE CREAM CAKE. Whites of eight eggs, one cup sweet milk, one cup butter, two cups sugar, two cups flour, one cup corn starch, two teaspoons baking powder mixed with the flour and corn starch, add the whites, bake in cakes about one inch thick. Cream for filling.—Whites of four eggs beaten very light, four cups sugar; pour half a pint boiling water over the sugar, and boil until clear and will candy in cold water; pour the boiling syrup over the beaten eggs, and beat hard until the mixture is cold and to a stiff cream; two teaspoons extract vanilla; when cold, spread between the cakes as thick as the cakes.

BEET GREENS. Cut the tops from young beets, pick them over carefully, wash in several waters, and boil in salted water for half or three-quarters of an hour. Drain carefully, and serve with hard boiled eggs cut in slices and laid over them. Many people prefer beet greens, when nicely prepared, to spinach. The young beets may be boiled in a separate dish, and served with melted butter.

QUINCE PRESERVE. Peel the quinces and core them. Take sugar equal in weight to the quinces. Boil the quinces in enough water to cover them until they are tender, take out carefully on a platter, add the sugar to the water, and when melted replace the fruit, and boil slowly till it is transparent. Then remove the quinces and boil in the same syrup half the weight of the quinces in sweet apples, pared and cored. When they look red and clear put them in jars in alternate layers with the quinces, boil the syrup down until it is thick, and pour over them. Seal tightly in jars. The quinces too defective to be made into preserves may be used with the cores of the quinces for making marmalade. Boil in water till tender, then in syrup till very thick, stirring frequently.

VEAL PIE. Cut a couple of pounds of veal in pieces the size of an egg, boil it in water enough to cover until it is tender, then put in a baking dish, with salt and pepper to taste, and a piece of butter; cover with a rich crust, and bake till the crust is done.

SPICED GRAPES. For five pounds of Isabella grapes allow three of sugar, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon and allspice, and a half teaspoonful of cloves; pulp the grapes, boil the skins until tender, cook the pulps and strain through a sieve, add it to the skins, put in the sugar and spices and vinegar to taste. Boil thoroughly, and put in jars.

CLOVER VINEGAR. On a bowl of molasses in a crock pour nine bowls of boiling rainwater. When it has cooled to a milk-warm temperature put in two quarts of clover blossoms and two cups of baker's yeast. Let this stand two weeks, and strain it through a towel. Nothing, it is said, will mould in it.

SPICED VINEGAR. To one gallon of vinegar allow one cup sugar, three dozen whole black peppers, the same of cloves, half as much allspice, one dozen blades of mace, and one tablespoon of alum, boil five minutes, and pour scalding hot over the cucumbers. Cover closely. In two weeks they will be ready for use.

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GREEN CURRANT PIE. Line an inch pie dish with good pie crust, sprinkle over the bottom two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of flour mixed. Then pour in one pint of green currants washed clean, and two tablespoons of currant jelly; sprinkle with four heaping tablespoons sugar, and add two tablespoons of cold water, cover, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR. Put raspberries in a stone vessel and mash to a pulp, add enough genuine cider vinegar to cover well; let stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally, strain, and put as many fresh berries in the jar as you took out, mash and pour the strained vinegar over them. In twenty-four hours strain the second time. To each quart of this juice allow one pint of water and five pounds of the best white sugar to every three pints of this liquor, juice and water mingled. Heat slowly to boiling, stirring until the sugar is dissolved, skim thoroughly, and when it boils remove from the fire and strain into glass cans; seal tightly. This is a most refreshing drink.

A GOOD SALAD DRESSING. Yelks of two eggs beaten thoroughly, one level teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper, two of white sugar, two teaspoonfuls prepared mustard, one tablespoonful butter. Stir in the mixture four tablespoonfuls of best vinegar, put dressing in a bowl, set in a kettle of hot water, and stir constantly till it thickens; set away, and when cool it is ready for use.

A DRINK FOR THOSE WITH FEEBLE DIGESTION. A very delicious drink for these persons and all others may be made from the pineapple. The grated and canned fruit is suitable. Pour on water and add sugar till of the required strength. It may be kept cool in a pitcher on ice, or even with a wet cloth round the vessel, and taken in small quantities during the day, and especially a half hour or so after eating.

PICKLED PEPPERS. Take large, green, sweet peppers, make a small incision at the side to remove the seeds; soak in salt water two days, changing the water each day; stuff with a mixture of onions, cabbage, cucumbers, nasturtiums and grapes, seasoned with mustard-seed and a little mace, all chopped fine. Sew up the incision, place in a jar, and cover with cold, spiced vinegar.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS. Pick cucumbers when an inch and a half long, leave the stems on, wipe clean, and place in a stone jar, pour upon them scalding brine, made by boiling one pint of coarse salt with one gallon of water, cover tight, and let stand twenty-four hours, then drain them, place in clean jars, pour on them as much boiling vinegar, in which alum, in the proportion of half an ounce to the gallon, has been dissolved, as will cover them. Put cabbage leaves over them and cover tight. Hot, spiced vinegar may be poured over them if preferred.

Hints for the Farmer.

ROOTS FOR LIVE STOCK. A farmer and stockman avers that the main reason why roots are held in such low esteem by feeders is because too much is expected of them. These feeders should remember the fact that almost any food which is not in itself a perfect ration will not build up tissue and produce the best results in animal growth without the addition to it of complementary foods in the ration. Even oil meal, as highly as it is recommended, requires the addition of certain carbonaceous foods to balance it. On the same principle land fed exclusively with a single element of fertility would not produce in fertility many forms of plant life unless the other essentials happened to be present in the soil. The reputation which turnips have acquired proves that, although analyses give them small value, they do for stock more than the limited amount of nutrients which they contain would accomplish if fed in other forms. The enterprising beginner in sheep raising will do well to study the cheap production of roots, for nothing, not even ensilage, can take their place in the economics of winter sheep feeding.

SWINE IN SMALL HERDS. In discussing the question of small and large herds of swine a western writer says that a careful comparison of heavy weights at an early age will bring out the fact that the heaviest weights are made with small numbers fed together. As a rule, farmers herd too many together. It would pay to take pains to find out at what point the increase of numbers in a herd destroys the profits. In considering it, the cost of fencing in and dividing up lots, and additional shedding must play an important part. Too many reckon profits only by large numbers and a big pile of money, forgetting that the ratio of expense increases with the increase of numbers. It is a question whether the single dose of excessive numbers in the hands of the farmer fed at a loss, as has been the universal complaint for many months, will cause a sufficient cutting down of herds to make a scarcity of fat hogs during the year to come. The question should be, how many hogs and what number together, can be fed on the farm, to secure the greatest growth?

THE DOUBLE CATALPA. General Harrison (grandfather of President Harrison), in an address delivered at an agricultural fair near Cincinnati nearly sixty years ago, told of a catalpa foot log over a small stream in the Wabash country, which had been in use one hundred years and was still sound, showing no signs of decay. There are many well authenticated reports of catalpa fence posts which have been set fifty years or more and still exhibit no indications of dilapidation. It is generally believed by those who have had lifelong experience with it

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that the catalpa will outlast any other timber in use, not even excepting red cedar.

RAISING BLACK SHEEP. Here is a new wrinkle in sheep husbandry. It is printed that an Australian has started in to raise a flock of black sheep. Hitherto, while black sheep appear occasionally in most flocks when not wanted, the get of black rams and white ewes is almost invariably white. The value of black sheep seems to be that their wool requires less dye for a deep black than white wool. A practical objection to black sheep is that they suffer more from heat than do white sheep.

BONE FOOD BRINGS EGGS. That is what an authority declares, who also says that poultry must have bones in some shape to promote egg production. They may be given in any manner. If burnt somewhat, and pounded with a hammer, they can be broken very easily, but they are more serviceable when fresh from the butcher, with the meat adhering to them. There is also a proportion of gelatine in fresh bones. The hens will swallow large pieces, and prefer them sharp. This preference opens the question whether the hens prefer the sharp bones because they serve as grit, or whether they are dissolved and utilized as food. If ground bone meal be placed before hens, they show but little partiality for it. If bone meal is given, it is sufficient to mix a tablespoonful to the food of twelve hens, as any larger quantity of it is only a waste of material. The proper mode of using bone is to break the large bones into small pieces, and throw them where the hens can pick them up at their pleasure.

SUNSHINE FOR FARM STOCK. In all the discussions about covered barnyards, too little account is made of the beautiful sunshine, pertinently observes the Boston *Cultivator*. It avers that sunshine for farm stock, equally as for mankind, is of the greatest importance. Every other requisite for health may be present, but if the light of the sun be withdrawn disease will be the certain result. Men have found that as forests are cleared away health improves, until much more than the three score years and ten is often attained by man. It is questionable whether the flesh or milk of animals is as healthful where they are kept in close confinement, and especially if sunlight be excluded. What affects animal health is first shown in its influence on secretions, of which, in a milkbearing animal, milk is one of the most important.

RURAL BOYS AND GIRLS. A good deal has been said, written and published of late years about how to so encourage country boys and girls as to render them contented with farm life, and thus keeping them from entering upon uncertain and unhealthy town occupations. Among others lately noticed here is an excellent suggestion on the subject for those so situated that its adoption is practicable. A writer in *Farm Journal* tells us that Oliver Overtop's children are taught to take an interest in getting up his market load. They have all the money they can make on flowers, and a bouquet is made ready by market day. Tuberoses, dahlias, nasturtiums, lilacs, hydrangeas, phlox, pinks, lilies, and many others find ready sale. They made over four dollars on pansies alone the past season. Their bantam and guinea eggs and squabs brought them in over seven dollars, and this year they intend to double their income in this way. This is Oliver's way of making the boys and girls stick to the farm.

THE PERCENTAGE OF CREAM. That noted Ohio dairyman, John Gould, avers that one of the most misleading things in dairy practice is to base calculations upon the cream lines, the per cent., 10, 15 or 25, as the case may be, as indicated upon the guages. Many a man is surprised to find that an apparently thick cream line did not churn out any more butter than another "batch" that indicated far less cream. At a test made of the individual cows of a herd not long ago the supposed best cow in the herd, one that gave 25 per cent. of cream, which, when subjected to the babcock test, only yielded 4¾ per cent. of butter fat, and another cow credited with 16 per cent. cream gave 4⅛ per cent. fat, making her cream as valuable as the other into a fraction. Another cow, No. 2, gives 25 per cent. cream and gave only 3½ per cent. butter fat. The milk of this cow weighed the same as No. 1, but the butter yield as noticed fell 38 per cent. below it. Another cow giving 20 per cent. cream gave a 5 per cent. fat yield, making her milk twice as valuable as No. 2. This illustrates the value of practical knowledge of the actual performances of a herd of cows. One cow would by the above figures make 125 pounds more butter in a year than the other, $30 at least, a sum worth looking after, and how to look for it is made easy nowadays with chemical testers and improved dairy apparatus.

CROSSING SOUTHDOWNS AND MERINOS. A Kansas sheep breeder advocates the crossing of Southdown rams with Merino ewes, but after the first cross he uses again the Merino ram. This, comments a Western contemporary, is a good way to increase the volume of the wool crop, and the varieties employed are all right for profit from any direction, but with a good early lamb and mutton market close at hand, a more persistent use of the Southdown ram will be found better. A Shropshire or Oxford top will result perhaps, in still finer results, and the size will be encouraged without loss in qualities.

STATISTICAL REPORTS show that the value of sheep flocks is greater by $42,000,000 in 1892 than in 1870.

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30 THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

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THE FARMER.

The king may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live right royally;
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsmen fashion wondrous things,
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner follows the precious leads;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell,
The teacher do his duty well;
But men may toil through busy days,
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways;
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth,
He's partner with the sun and race,
And no man loses for his gain;
And men may rise, and men may fall,
But the farmer he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat;
May his purse be heavy, his heart be light.
His cattle and corn and all go right;
God bless the seeds his hands let fall,
For the farmer he must feed us all.

—*Lillie E. Barr.*

AN ATTRACTIVE MANNER.

BY MRS. M. E SANGSTER.

Two young men were established in a similar business, side by side, on a city street. Both were known to be perfectly trustworthy, the prospects of each at the start were about equal, but one succeeded very much better than the other, enlarging his store after a while, and striking out into new lines, while the first seemed barely able to maintain his original position.

"How do you account for the difference?" was asked, and a customer summed it up by saying: "It's entirely a question of manner. If you go to Box to be measured for a suit of clothes, he looks at you with as much indifference as if you were a stick of wood; he shows you goods with an air of *ennui* and never assists you by a word of advice. It is apparantly a bore to him to wait on you at all, and sometimes he is so glum that the atmosphere all around is positively frigid. If, on the other hand, you go to Cox, he is just as friendly as he can be. He comes forward cordially to meet you, says something pleasant and takes an interest in you personally. Cox cares about your tastes and he tells you what you ought to buy and how it ought to be made. Fellows like Cox and hate Box. It's a question of manner."

The question of manner has more to do with success than many people think, and it also has much to do with happiness. It writes itself, too, on the countenance, for one whose manner is frosty, will have a chilling set of the mouth, an icy expression, and will repel instead of attracting. Moods affect the manner, and those who let their moods control them instead of assuming control of their moods, are decidedly uncomfortable people to have relations with, either in business or society.

"My Aunt Lydia would take any trouble, go to any expense, to serve one of us," remarked a girl of an elderly relative, "but she is so disagreeably satirical and snubs one so unkindly that we avoid going to her house, and we fairly throng Aunt Carrie's because she is so pleasant. But yet Aunt Carrie does not put herself out for anyone, and Aunt Lydia is very unselfish."

There are good men and women who trample upon conventionalities, despising these as trivialities and clinging to rude or uncouth forms no longer in vogue simply from a sentiment of independence. Do these dear, mistaken beings ever remember that we should not suffer our good to be evil spoken of, and would it not be nobler for them, even in small matters, to cultivate attractiveness of manner?

Nothing more effectually distinguishes the gentlewoman than a winning manner toward children and servants. In a large uptown shop in New York I was waited upon lately by a sweet-faced young girl whose weary pose and tired look went to my heart. She had occasion to summon a little "cash" to her aid and she said, pleasantiy, "Susie, go to such a one, dear, and bring me some more of these garments." The child beamed, for

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not every saleswoman called her "dear!" And I knew the young woman, who was so patiently trying to find just what I wanted, to be that sweetest thing on earth, a lady. Her manner stamped her thus.

HOW TO RECEIVE A COMPLIMENT.

Not to value honest praise, not to enjoy the appreciation of one's fellows, to be indifferent to their good as to their ill opinion, is less likely to be a mark of lofty superiority than of intense self-satisfaction. Kindly people, friendly people, modest people like to be praised. They find a compliment agreeable which is sincere and not excessive, and in one way or another they are pretty sure to manifest their pleasure in it. Often, however, they do so against their will, making all the time a poor pretense of indifference which they suppose to be demanded by modesty or politeness.

Sometimes they go further and insistently disclaim praise which they cannot but know is fairly merited. Again they giggle foolishly, or try to waive the matter aside with an airy gesture and a laugh that does not ring true. Girls, especially, who are most likely to receive compliments, are least likely to receive them well. Often a pretty girl will destroy a delightful impression by her silly embarrassment at a few natural words of admiration for her youth and freshness. As she flushes and laughs, looks up and then down, and turns her head consciously aside, one feels that there can be but little admirable about her except her beauty, if that is so important to her that a mere reference to it in her presence moves her so easily. Or a clever girl, who thinks it due to her reputation for cleverness to despise compliments, will repel where she has just attracted by airs of poorly acted disdain.

There is no real difficulty in accepting a compliment. It is neither vain nor undignified, but rather gracious and becoming, to take pleasure in giving pleasure. Therefore, if a girl has given pleasure, either by her appearance or by her actions, and if some one tells her of it there is always something honest, simple and suitable that she can say in reply: "I am glad that you were pleased," "I am glad you think I did well," or "I am glad you approve my work."

It is lovely to be loved, delightful to be admired, agreeable to be praised. That is what every girl feels and what no girl need be ashamed frankly to acknowledge. She need be ashamed only if she magnifies a compliment, which is after all a trifle, into something sufficiently important to disconcert her, or rewards honest appreciation with insincerity and pretense.

A STORY FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.

The ringing of the door-bell has a pleasant sound to me, especially in my idle moods. Like an unopened letter, there is a mystery about it, and one waits with a pleasurable excitement to see who or what is coming.

Returning home one day earlier than usual, I found my wife had gone out; and while I lounged idly over the paper, the bell rang.

I waited expectant till Bridget appeared with a note, containing a request from my old friend, Dr. Stearns, to ride out to his residence in the country the next day, to transact some business that had been long pending. He invited me to bring my wife and spend the day.

I was pleased; first, because I wanted the business completed; and secondly, because I thought I needed a day's recreation.

But the next morning everything seemed to go wrong. Alice could not accompany me, and I could not get off as early as I wished; and consequently I was peevish and fretful; and Alice reflected to my humor, I suppose, for it appeared to me she had never been so unamiable.

At length I drove away, not in a very pleasant mood. It was a lovely October day, and as I rode along noting the tints of the landscape, memory went back to the golden Autumn when I wooed and won my bride.

How lovely Alice was then, I thought, and how happy we were! But that was long ago. Nature is the same, but we are changed. Let me see; we have been married three years, is it possible it is no longer?

And I felt a pang as I contrasted the past with the present, to think that we could settle down into the commonplace life we now led.

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We had no serious trouble; we did not quarrel; though when I felt cross, or things did not go to suit me. I took no pains to conceal it, and often spoke harshly to Alice, who replied sometimes in the same spirit, sometimes with tears. Yet we were generally good friends. But the charm, the tenderness of our early love had imperceptibly vanished. I had become careless about my appearance at home, and Alice was equally negligent. Her beautiful brown hair, which she used to wear in the most becoming curls, was now usually brushed plainly behind her ears, unless she was going out or expected company. I dismissed the subject with a sigh, at the doctor's gate, with the reflection that it was the same with all married people.

The doctor came out and greeted me cordially. In the hall we met Mrs. Stearns, looking fresh and lovely in her pink muslin wrapper, with her jetty hair in tasteful style. She scolded me playfully for not bringing my wife, chatted a few minutes and then flitted away, while the doctor, remarking that his motto was business first and pleasure afterwards, led the way to the library.

As we entered the room, I noticed a vase of bright Autumn flowers on the table, imparting an air of taste and cheerfulness to the apartment. I made some remark about it to which the doctor responded:

"Yes, I am fond of flowers, and like to see them in the house; and as I spend much of my time here, my wife always keeps a vase of them on the table as long as they last."

Our business was finished before dinner, and we walked out in the grounds, which were extensive, and tastefully arranged. There was a variety of flowers in bloom, and I noticed that the doctor selected here and there the finest, until he had a handsome bouquet.

When we reached the house, Mrs. Stearns was on the steps. The doctor, still continuing our conversation, gave her the flowers, with a slight bow and smile; and holding up a spray of crimson berries which he had broken off, she bent her head while he fastened it among the dark tresses of her hair.

It was a trifling incident, yet their manner arrested my attention. Had I been a stranger I should have pronounced them lovers instead of sober married people. All through the day I noticed the same delicate attention and deference in their deportment to each other. There was nothing of which the most fastidious guest could complain; yet, while showing me the most cordial attention, they did not seem to ignore each others existence, as married people so often do.

I had never visited the doctor before, and was much pleased with his home. I said so, after dinner, when we strolled out into the woods.

"Yes," he said, "I think it is pleasant," and he added, "I believe I am a contented man. So far, I am not dissapointed in life."

"How long have you been married, doctor?" I asked.

"Ten years."

"Well," I pursued, "can you tell me whence comes the bright atmosphere that surrounds you home? Tell me how you and Mrs. Stearns manage to retain the depth and freshness of your early love, as you seem to do. I should think the wear and tear of life would dim it. I never saw a home where my ideal of domestic happiness was realized before. It is what I have dreamed of."

The doctor smiled, and pointing to a thrifty grape climbing over a neat lattice, and loaded with purple fruit, he said:

"That vine needs careful attention, and if pruned and properly cared for, it is what you see it; but if neglected, it would soon become a worthless thing. The love which is to all, at some period, the most precious thing in life, and which needs so much care to keep it unimpaired, is generally neglected. Ah! my friend, it is little acts—trifles—that so often estrange loving hearts. I have always made it a point to treat my wife with the same courtesy that characterized my deportment in the days of courtship; and and while I am careful not to offend her tastes and little prejudices, I am sure mine will be equally respected."

That night I rode homeward pondering the doctor's words, and reviewing the years of our married life. I was surprised at my own blindness, and determined to recall the early dream, if possible.

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The next morning at breakfast I astonished Alice by my careful toilet. I chatted over the dinner, and after tea invited her to ride. When she came down in my favorite blue organdie, with her hair neatly combed, I thought she had never looked lovelier.

I exerted myself, as of old, to entertain her, and was surprised to find how quickly and pleasantly the evening passed.

I resolved to test the doctor's theory perfectly, and the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

For all the little nameless attentions so gratifying to a woman's heart, and so universally accorded by the lover and neglected by the husband, I find myself repaid a thousand-fold; and I would advise all who are sighing over the non-fulfillment of early dreams, to go and do likewise, remembering that what is worth winning is worth keeping.

RULES FOR RIGHT LIVING.

1. Keep the body clean. The countless pores of the skin are so many little drain tiles for the refuse of the system. If they become clogged and so deadened in their action, we must expect to become the prey of ill-health in some of its countless forms. Let us not be afraid of a wet sponge and five minutes' brisk exercise with a crash towel every night and morning.

2. Devote eight hours out of the twenty-four to sleep. If a mother is robbed of sleep by a wakeful baby, she must take a nap sometime during the day. Even ten minutes of repose strengthens and refreshes, and does good "like a medicine." Children should be allowed to sleep until they awake of their own free will.

3. Never go out in early morning in any locality subject to damps, fogs and miasms with an empty stomach. If there is not time to wait for a cup of coffee, pour two thirds of a cup of boiling water on two teaspoonfuls of cream or a beaten egg, season it with salt and pepper, and drink it while hot, before going out. This will stimulate and comfort the stomach, and aid the system in resisting a poisionous or debilitating atmosphere.

4. Avoid over-eating. To rise from the table able to eat a little more is a proverbially good rule for every one. There is nothing more idiotic than forcing down a few mouthfuls because they happen to remain on one's plate, after hunger is satisfied, and because they may be "wasted" if left! It is the most serious waste to overtax the stomach with even half an ounce more than it can take care of.

5. Avoid foods and drinks that plainly "disagree" with the system. Vigorous outdoor workers should beware of heavy indigestible suppers. Suppers should always consist of light, easily digested foods—being in the country, so soon followed by sleep, and the stomach being as much entitled as the head to profound rest. The moral pluck and firmness to take such food and no other for this last meal of the day can be easily acquired, and the reward for such virtue is sound sleep, a clear head, a strong hand, and a capital appetite for breakfast.

6. Never wear at night the undergarments that are worn through the day.

7. Cultivate sunlight and fresh air. Farmers' wives "fade" sooner than city women, not alone because they work harder and take no care of themselves, but because they stay so closely indoors, and have no work or recreation that takes them out in the open sunlight. It is a singular fact that women in crowded cities generally get more sunshine and pure air than their hived-up country sisters.

8. Have something for the mind to feed upon, something fo look forward to and live for, besides the round of daily labor or the counting of profit and loss. If we have not any talent for writing splendid works on political economy or social science, or the genius for creating a good story or a fine poem, the next best thing—and in fact almost as good a thing—is to possess an appreciation of these things. So have good books and good newspapers, and read them—if only in snatches—and talk about them at dinner-time or by the evening fire. Cultivate choice flowers and fruits, and help some poor neighbor to seeds and cuttings, or take an interest in bees, or fine poultry, or trout culture, and study farm or household science, and take advantage of the new and hopeful things that are every little while coming to light.

9. Live in peace! Fretting, worrying,

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borrying trouble, giving way to temper, and holding long bitter grudges; all these affect the liver, poison the blood, enlarge the spleen, carve ugly lines on the face, and shorten life! Try to be half as wise as that little creature the bee, who takes all the honey she can find, and leaves the poisons to themselves.

ROCKING THE BABY.

I hear her rocking the baby—
Her room is next to mine—
And I fancy I feel the dimpled arms
That round her neck entwine,
As she rocks and rocks the baby,
In the room just next to mine.
I hear her rocking the baby
Each day when the twilight comes,
And I know there's a world of blessing
In the "baby-bye" she hums. [and love

I can see the restless fingers
Playing with "mamma's rings,"
The sweet, ltttle, smiling, pouting mouth
That to hers in kissing clings,
As she rocks and sings to the baby
And dreams as she rocks and sings.

I hear her rocking baby
Slower and slower now, [kiss
And I hear she is leaving her good-night
On its eyes and cheek and brow.

From her rocking, rocking, rocking,
I wonder would she start [tween us
Could she know through the walls be-
She is rocking on a heart—
While my empty arms are aching
For a form they may not press,
And my empty heart is breaking
In its desolate loneliness?

I list to the rocking, rocking,
In the room just next to mine,
And breathe a prayer in silence,
At a mother's broken shrine,
For the woman who rocks the baby
In the room just next to mine.

— Napoleon's handwriting was so decidedly illegible that it was said of his letters, written to Josephine, during the German campagn, that they resembled nothing so much as war maps.

THE WIDOW'S COW.

A beautiful story is told of a poor widow with five children, who lived in a village in Germany. She was very poor, and with all her labor made but a scanty support. For a while she got along pretty well. From a small piece of ground she could raise considerable, and for some time she did not suffer much. After a while came a year of drouth, and everything she planted failed to grow; besides this her only cow died. Then it began to be hard with her, with little to eat for her and her five children. This discouraged her very much, and in her impatience she said:

"I do not wish to beg; labor and diligence do not seem to help me; it would be better for me if I could die." As she thus sat in her distress she heard the ringing of the church bell in the village, and the sound revived her. Just then her little daughter entered the room and said, "Mother, the church bell is ringing, will you go to church? I will take care of the house." The child said this becauee when her mother was at church she always came home with a glad heart.

The mother thought of the words of the child also, "Why should I not go to church now when it goes ill with me, as I did when it went well with me?" With a sad heart she went to church, and sat behind a pillar so that others might not see her sadness. When the hymn was given out she could scarcely sing for weeping, and hide her tears. The minister spoke of the love and goodness of God, and every word seemed to excite her, for her heart was softened by misfortune, and it was well prepared for the good seed—the word of God. She went home humbled and comforted. One sentence of the sermon in particular touched her heart: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." "The Lord," she said, "has seen my tears, and he will dry them if it is for the better."

A Christian man in the church saw that the poor woman was in distress, and he thought, she has sorrow of heart, therefore only through her tears can she think of God, and cannot go to the house of God as others. He made inquiry about her and her family.

In the evening as she and her children sat

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by their poor light, and she was teaching them, the mother said: "We will raise a goat for milk, and perhaps after a while we can get another cow." Just then they heard a bellowing at the door as of a cow. She then thought of her lost cow. A rap was heard on the door; it opened and a man entered and said:

"A good friend has sent you this cow, and these sacks of corn as a present, with a kindly greeting." The woman was scared and overcome, and before she could ask who it was, to thank him, the man was gone. The cow, however, stood tied to a tree, a much nicer one than the one she lost. She put the cow in the stable, and carried the corn in the house. She then thanked God for his goodness in sending them a cow.

The next morning the man himself came to the widow and said, "Yesterday in the church you poured out your tears before the Lord, and for this he has now given you comfort. For a long time I have been indebted to Him for the great earthly blessings he has bestowed upon me, therefore, accept the cow as a gift from God. I thank God that he sent you to the Church, and that he awakened in my heart an interest in your behalf."

COMMENCEMENT.

BY HARRIET FRANCENE CROCKER.

"Sweet girl-graduates," come gather around me one and all for a quiet little talk. What a lovely, laughing, bright-eyed group of girls you are! Dainty dresses creamy white, scented laces, fluttering fans, masses of hot-house roses, delicate ribbons, and girlish tendrils of sunny hair clustering around fair, open foreheads on which is written not a single care! What earnest, loving eyes—blue, brown, black and gray; what tender, rose-leaf lips, unsullied by words impure! What faint, sweet flushes, on fair faces, and what pretty, girlish hands I see.

My heart grows warm and warmer with love for you, dear graduates. Truly, it is a sight "good for sore eyes." But come, enchanting though the picture is, we must not linger.

"Commencement" is an inspiring word! What does it mean? What is its signification? Why do we not say "Finishing" instead, when a girl's school-days are over?

Commencement! Ah! it is a commencement in very truth. Commencement of real life, of acting, taking part in the business of the world, commencement of new hopes, new usefulness, new experiences.

The school years have been quiet, sheltered, uneventful. The happy routine has ended in—Commencement. Life looks different to the "sweet girl-graduate" now. Her future is a deeper, sweeter mystery than it ever was before. What lies in waiting for her upon the road her young feet must travel? Perhaps a career. More likely than not, a career—a profession, a calling, a chosen avocation. Perhaps a quiet home, a manly heart on which to lean, and sweet faced little ones to call her "mother." Perhaps a life of self-sacrifice and devotion to same invalid friend. Perhaps an existence of patient, hopeless suffering shall be hers. Perhaps a life of affluence and ease with leisure and means to carry out her slightest impulse. Perhaps, even, her Father shall have early called her to surrender to Him her young life and "come up higher."

The future is as unknown to us as the inhabitants of those other worlds which appear to us to be but specks of brightness. It is useless to conjecture, then, what it will bring us. Let us take up the burden that is ours now, to-day. Let us face the life of the present and live each day as though it were our last.

I am girl enough myself to know what dreams of after years arise in the heart, what hopes and plans and expectations for the dim, mysterious beyond are ever present with her. And it is right that it is so. She who cares nothing for the future loses the zest of life. Anticipation is often far sweeter than realization. What a spur to energy and increased effort is the thought of *what may be*!

"The beautiful, golden sometime," of which we sing, has irresistible attractions for us all. But what I would say is, dear girls, while you are dreaming your delicious day-dreams, and building your airy castles hung with tapestries woven of your sweet thoughts and fancies, never neglect the

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duties and responsibilities which *to-day* brings. Can you not see them standing mute and patient—the days? Each with its gift to you of golden opportunities and blessed priviliges, waiting in silent patience and meekness your acceptance or rejection? Oh, they are precious—these days—too precious far, for mere idle dreaming, wishing, hoping and longing.

I wonder what you have done during your school-days beside acquiring knowlege. Have you given kindly smiles as well as correct explanations of algebraic problems? Have you studied to do a kind act every day as you have studied and pored over your Latin grammar? Has the happy influence of a heart that loves humanity been with you in the class-room, in the halls, on the campus? There are so many beautiful opportunities for doing good at school! No better place! Lately it has been my privilege to attend the commencement exercises of various colleges and academies. June seems the very month for these bright scenes. Nature seems to rejoice with the young people, and brings her sweetest flowers to honor the occasion. The birds sing more rapturously, vieing with the fresh young voices that carol the song of welcome. The skies are bluer, the clouds whiter, the whole earth more radiantly green at this lovely time. Simply to live is joy enough in June time! How much more joyful then, to stand with honor as a gradute, fair and erect in youth's sweet prime, surrounded by loving hearts and dear, familiar faces.

At the college commencement which I attended yesterday I noticed that some of the young men who stepped forward to receive their well-earned medals and prizes were greeted with a hearty, resounding cheer and prolonged applause by their fellow-students. As the happy good-will shone on those young faces, and as the applause grew more and more deafening to unaccustomed ears, I knew that the object of such a greeting had won far more than his diploma—the hearts of his companions. Few of these favored ones were handsome of form or feature, but in their plain, honest faces was reflected such a sympathetic fellowship, that it was no wonder they were greeted so uproariously. I noticed the same thing, only, of course, modified, in the girls' academy near this college. A pleasant flutter of fans, and smiling, attentive faces, proclaimed the universal favorites. A sort of girlish pride lit up those sweet, young faces, as the object of their love and admiration, often a plain-featured, plainly-dressed girl stood before them.

If I must envy any one let it be that boy whose friends receive him with a shout of hearty welcome, that girl whose schoolmates love her despite her poverty and plainness!

How many of you dear girl graduates were greeted thus? How many of you were thrilled at heart looking into the loving faces of that crowd of girls who smile upon you like the glad sunshiue of the early morning? Count yourselves rich, indeed, if it is you whom I have described! You have won more—inestimably more – than your diploma. You can never be poor with such friends and such loyal love as they lay at your feet.

Now the question is, "What are you going to do with your life?" To most of you the Summer following graduation is a happy one replete with gayety and pleasure. To some of you it is perhaps as happy but filled with hard work and prosy, commonplace things. Perhaps you bravely set yourself to work in some country school to defray the expenses of your education. Possibly you have run in debt for your knowledge, and are eager to pay it off and be square with the world. If so, you have begun the new life well indeed.

Absolute honesty is the best basis on which to build your fortunes. Such a girl will invariably command respect by her straightforward, honorable course.

But when Autumn comes and thousands of young women go to work again, how about you? Are you also to take your place in the ranks of bread winners?

Perhaps your father is wealthy. If so, that need not deter you from seeking some profession, according to your taste. One who has "great expectations" has also an unlimited power for doing good. With a thorough knowledge of some trade or profession, this power for doing good may be increased an hundred-fold. If you train yourself to be a physician, a nurse, or a housekeeper, opportunities will never be wanting

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by which you can do good. You will be of wonderful service to yourself and to your friends, even though you may never earn a dollar. If you had a dear, loved friend, sick unto death, would you not rather your experienced hand and loving heart should minister, than a stranger's? You may—yes you doubtless will, sometime be able to save a human life by prompt, intelligent action. Oh, the possibilities of the rich and prosperous for doing good are so many and so beautiful!

But you are not all rich. To you whose fathers are what is called "well off," the need is imperative. Learn some profession or art by which, if necessary, you can earn your own living. You will feel a sense of security in the knowledge of possessing some useful trade which may, in this country of sudden business reverses, stand you in good stead. Always be ready for emergencies. Did you never see a helpless young thing, always dependant upon her father or her brothers, even to the purchasing of a railway ticket or the checking of a trunk, in some great need, helpless still and powerless to lift her hand to labor for herself or for those she holds most dear? What a pitiful sight is such a girl. Self-reliance, independence, ability to care for herself at least, would be a priceless boon to her at such a time.

But you are not all "well off." Poverty has always hung around your home, and seems to have come to stay forever. Discouraged, weary, heart-sick of life and life's failures, the father has, perhaps, lain down to rest, and you, my brave young girl, are the sole reliance of your family. What a privilege to care for those you love! What a joy to help the mother who all your life has **cared** for you with all a mother's tenderness, sweeter and dearer and nobler than which there is nothing in this world, unless, indeed, it be a daughter's devotion. Then it is, dear girls, that a useful trade or profession is your only salvation, your best friend, your guardian from evil and temptation. To such among you, with all my heart and soul I cry, "God bless you!"

My love goes out to such. You may not be brilliant, clever, beautiful or influential, but you *will* be good, unselfish, faithful, earnest; all that is best in you developed into perfect blossom by your patient, consecrated, hard-working life!

But to return to our subject—commencement! What a picture the word calls up before us! Can you not see it all again—the dainty gowns, the roses, the lights and music, the crowd of friends that thronged about you, offering congratulations and kisses, promising eternal friendship, after the manner of impulsive girlhood?

Thus let us leave the bright picture which at this season of the year is being duplicated in thousands of cities, towns and villages, and with a silent blessing on the dear old Alma Mater turn with resolute and hopeful courage to meet the inevitable battles of life.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

There's just one day in all the year
When no one says, "Be quiet!"
And boys and girls are let alone
To make no end of riot.
Then cannon break in thunder gusts
From forts and arsenals,
And flags outstream, like flowers in bloom
From windows, roofs and walls.

Then you shall hear the crackers go!
A pack set off in a barrel
Makes such a jolly sound, you know—
Like giants in a quarrel!
And, oh, the bells that swing and chime,
And ring and rock the spires,
And the fairy lights at evening time,
That blaze in rainbow fires!

The pert torpedoes snap and pop,
Like folks who get in a fluster,
But whom you need not mind at all;
For they spend their strength in bluster.
The lovely rockets please me best—
They shoot so grand and high,
Then drop again their golden stars
In showers from the sky.

There's just one day in all the year
When no one says, "Be quiet!"
And boys and girls are let alone
To make no end of riot.
Three cheers for Independence Day,
When drums are beat in chorus,
And trumpets blow and bugles peal
And our flag is streaming o'er us!

—*Margaret E. Sangster*

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"WHO IS SHE?"

A New York physician related the following fact, which has not before appeared in print:

A few weeks ago he was called to the help of a man who was mortally wounded in one of the low dance halls or "dives" of that city. When he had attended his patient, the doctor looked curiously about him.

The wounded man lay before the bar, against which lounged some drunken old sots. In the next room a few drunken men, flushed and bright eyed, were playing cards, while the gaudily dressed bar maids carried about the liquor.

But neither the gamblers nor the women nor the drunkards paid any attention to the dying man on the floor. They squabbled and laughed, deaf to his groans.

The proprietor of the dive, a burly fellow who had been a prize fighter in his younger days, having seen the police secure the murderer, had gone back quietly to his work of mixing drinks.

Death apparently had no interest or terror for these people.

Suddenly a little old woman, with white hair, a thin shawl drawn about her, came to the street door. Her appearance produced a startling effect. The besotted old men at the bar put down their glasses and looked at her uneasily; the card players hastily shut the door to keep out the sight of her, and the bar maids huddled together in silence; but the change in the brutal landlord was most striking. He rose hastily and came up to her, an expression of something like terror on his face.

"Is James here?" she asked, gently.

"No, no, he is not here. I do not know where he is!" he said hurriedly.

She looked around bewildered, "I was sure he was here. If he comes will you tell him his mother wants him, sir?"

"Yes, yes." The man urged her out of the door. The physician soon followed, and saw her going into another and another dive and grogshop along the street.

"Who is she? he asked a policeman outside "Is she in no danger?"

The man shook his head significantly.

"They'll not harm her, sir. They've done their worst to her. She is the widow of a clergyman, and she had one son, a boy of sixteen years. They lived happy and comfortable enough till he took to going to pool rooms, and then to the variety theatres, and at last to these dives here.

"He was killed in one of them in a fight three months ago in that very one you was in just now, and was carried home to her, bloated from drink and covered with blood, and dead.

"She's known nothing since. She only remembers that he came to these houses, and she goes about among them searching for him every day.

"They're afraid to see her. They think she brings a curse on them. But they won't harm her. They've done their worst to her."

This is a true story. How many sons of loving mothers are going down like this boy into these dark places to-day.

A RAILWAY LESSON.

It was a hot, dusty day, when two or three passengers entered the train on the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Road at Bridgewater. Among them was a stylishly dressed young man who wore a white stiff hat, patent-leather shoes, the neatest of cuffs, and the shinest of stand-up collars. He carried a cane, and carefully brushed the dust from the seat in front of me before he sat down.

Just across the aisle, opposite him, sat a tired woman holding a sick baby. I never saw on any face a more discouraged, worn-out, despairing look than that on the mother's face. The baby was too sick even to cry. It lay moaning and gasping in its mother's lap, while the dust and cinders flew in at the open door and windows. The heat and dust made traveling, even for strong men, unbearable.

I had put down the stylish young man in front of me as a specimen of the dude family, and was making a mental calculation on the probable existence of brains under the new hat, when, to my astonishment, he leaned over the aisle and said to the woman:

"Madam, can I be of any assistance to you? Just let me hold your baby awhile. You look very tired."

The woman seemed much surprised,

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though the request was made in the politest and most delicate manner.

"O, thank you, sir!" she said tremulously.

"I am tired," and her lips quivered.

"I think the baby will come to me," said the young man, with a smile. "Poor thing! it's too sick to make any objection. I will hold it carefully, madam, while you lie down and rest awhile. Have you came far?"

"From the Black Hills."

"What! by stage?"

"Yes, but the baby was well when I started. I am on my way home to friends in the east. My husband—my—"

"Ah, yes, I see, I see!" continued the young man in a sympathetic tone, as he glanced at the bit of crape in the little traveling hat. By this time he had taken the baby, and was holding it in his arms.

"Now you can lie down and rest a little. Have you far to go?"

"To Connecticut," replied the woman, almost with a sob, as she wearily arranged a shawl over a valise, and prepared to lie down in the seat.

"Ah, yes, I see! And you haven't money enough to go in a sleeping-car, have you, madam?" The poor woman blushed faintly, and put one hand over her face while the tears dropped between her worn fingers.

I looked out of the window and a mist came over my eyes while I changed my calculations of the young man's mental ability. He looked thoughtfully and tenderly down at the baby, and in a short time the mother was fast asleep.

A woman sitting across the aisle from me, who had heard as much of the conversation as I had, came and offered to relieve the young man of his charge. "I am ashamed of myself for not offering to take the baby from its mother before. Poor little thing! It's asleep."

"So it is. I'll surrender it to you now," with a cheerful smile.

At this point the train stopped at a station, and the young man arose in his seat, took off his hat, and said in a clear, earnest voice:

"Ladies nd gentleman, here is an opportunity for ach one of us to show that we have been brought up in a Christian land, and have Christian fathers and mothers. This poor woman," pointing at the sleeping mother, "has come all the way from the Black Hills and is on her way to Connecticut. Her husband is dead, and her baby is ill. She hasn't money enough to travel in a sleeping-car, and is all tired and discouraged. What will you do about it?"

"Do!" cried a big man down near the water-cooler, rising excitedly, "Do! take up a colleetion—the American citizen's last resort in distress. I'll give five dollars."

The effect was electrical. The hat went around, and the way the silver dollars, and quarters, and ten-cent pieces rattled in it would have done any true heart good.

I wish I could describe the look on the poor woman's face when she awoke and the money was given her. She tried to thank us all, and failed; she broke down completely. But we didn't need any thanks.

There was a sleeping-car on the train, and the young man saw the mother and child transferred to it at once. I did not hear what she said to him when he left her, but it must have been a hearty "God bless you."

More than one of us in that car took that little lesson to himself, and I learned that even stylish as well as poor clothes may cover a noble heart.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.

The story was told in the newspaper the other day, of a young man who stole and pawned his sister's sealskin sacque worth five hundred dollars. After squandering the money left him by his father, in the meanest pleasures, the debauched youth began to prey upon his sisters and mother, and finally pawned the beautiful garment above mentioned for twenty-five dollars, in a drinking saloon. His too fond mother prevailed upon him at last to confess the shameful crime, but in his very confession he lied to her. He told her he had pawned it for fifty dollars and would redeem it if she would give him the money. She went with him to the door of the saloon and there gave him the fifty dollars. He went in, bought a drink, sneaked away by the back door, and returned again to his accustomed haunts, leaving his mother to wait for him till she was tired. Finally she sent for a friend, who discovered the facts, aud redeemed the sacque for her.

How little that young man thought when

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he took his first glass of liquor that he would ever be led to treat a widowed mother and a dear sister in such a manner. Had it not been for his love of liquor, what a happy mother his would have been, and how proud and fond she would have been of her only son. But the habit of drinking had made a fiend of him, and his poor, broken-hearted mother found no comfort in her boy. The sister, who should have looked to her brother for protection and companionship, was obliged to hear his name spoken of in dishonor and shame:

You boys who read this incident, think you will never do such a disgraceful thing as this young man did; but if you ever begin to drink liquor, you will put yourself in the way of becoming debased and dishonored, for you cannot tell how soon you will become a slave to the curse. Don't ever take the first glass, and then you will be sure never to become a drunkard.

BE PROMPT.

"Whatsoever the hand findeth to do, do it." Do it promptly, do it cheerfully, do it thoroughly. Especially if it is a disagreeable task, hasten to do it with promptness, cheerfulness and thoroughness. O, the comfort of getting a distasteful duty out of the way by courageously performing it! Somehow the distastefulness increases by procrastination; we grow more and more averse to the things we feel under obligation to do, the longer we wait, and our days are burdened with the wearisome accumulation. Procrastination is a thief who steals not only time, but that which is more precious—peace of mind. Here is a desk full of letters. How little the effort would have been to reply to each one promptly as it came; but now there are so many, and the day is so warm, and my brain is dull; I close the desk and say, "To-morrow." But I am not happy, for those letters seem to have reproachful eyes that follow me even through the closed lid of my desk. Here is a book which ought to go back to the owner. I shall wish I had not neglected it when I read with flushed cheek a request for its return, written with the most courteous delicacy, yet occasioning a very uncomfortable sense of delinquency. There is a garment which needs slight repairing. I put it off until I feel like attending to it, when lo, some unfortunate day the rent is made worse, and I rue my want of promptness, now made painfully apparent not to myself alone. Here is a piece of furniture which need's only a moment's attention. I am busy to day, I will do that little job to-morrow. Presently a bill from the cabinet maker causes pensive reflection upon my neglect. These are commonplace trifles, you say, not having any bearing upon personal character, and the lack of promptness is not so serious after all. But character is made by just such trifles, and these acts which pertain seemingly to the outer life only are really very closely connected with secret soul life. "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much," is a saying of our Lord full of the philosophy of living.

Habitual negligence in what we call trifles surely and steadily affects the integrity of the soul. A prompt "girding up of the loins of the mind" to do those right things to which we are averse gives strength and tone to the inner being, and builds up, we cannot tell how, that secret self whose sole wealth is personal character.

Besides the loss to ourselves from putting off that which our hands find to do, others suffer also. There is an invalid waiting for a call you promised weeks ago. How much brightness is lost from that sometimes lonely room because of your procrastination. Here is a friend returned from a journey who wonders why you have not sent a message of welcome. She does not know you have meant to do it, and so a little bit of brightness is lost out of her days through your putting off the utterance of that kind intention.

If promptness is wisdom in these smaller affairs, how much more in the larger duties of life! It is unsafe as well as unwise to postpone that which reason or conscience tells us we ought to do. Opportunities are gone while we wait; ability to perform weakens through inaction; the power of choice is impaired by vascillation.

F. W. Robertson says: "There is nothing like the first glance we get at duty before there is any special pleading of our affec-

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tions or inclinations. Duty is never uncertain at first. It is only after we have got involved in the mazes and sophistries of wishing that things were otherwise than they are, that it seems indistinct. Considering a duty is often only explaining it away. Deliberation is often only dishonesty. God's guidance is plain if we are true."

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it."

SWEETNESS OF SPIRIT.

There are some persons who somehow bear the charm of an attractive atmosphere about them. Their whole life seems to be like a warm spring day which gives one life and inspiration. It is really a pleasure merely to look upon such people. Though we may differ in our judgment of things, nevertheless we are drawn toward them and fascinated by their sunshiny spirit. There is so much sweetness in their manner, such kind catholicity, such manly frankness, such noble self-respect, and such perfect regard for the judgment and feelings of others that one can not help but love them. These persons are far too few in the world. We need more of them They are its sunshine. They help to make dark things light. They help troubled and discouraged souls to go to the fountain from whence they derive their sweetness, and obtain that which will put sunshine into their own lives.

We must not forget that these persons of whom we write are not weak persons. They are men who have convictions and are not afraid to express them. They take a stand for the truth, and yet the very opposition they present to us draws us to them, because they are so true and just. They can get into an argument without getting angry. They can oppose and yet at the same time disarm one of the evil feelings towards them. This spirit may be cultivated, and yet natural temper has much to do with it. The kind Father certainly gives a great and precious gift to a man when he gives him a sunny disposition, a candid spirit, a spirit that impresses itself upon others because of its fairness and mellowness. It is very hard for some men to be just. They are envious, suspicious and gloomy in there natural bent. It is exceedingly difficult for them to think or believe good of others. They are everlastingly putting the worst construction upon matters. They see evil where there is none, and surely none but a higher power can transform their tempers so that they can be just towards their fellowmen. Let us pray for sweet spirits. A Christianity that smiles is of more value than one that is morose. We must have men of bright spirits to go about our fallen humanity that they may draw them from the selfishness that moves them into the brightness of a better life. The joy of our life should be to make others happier and brighter and better. We can do this more effectually if we go to them with a sweet spirit.—*Rev. E. Herbuck, in the Christian World.*

CONSOLATION.

When Molly came home from the party to-night—
The party was out at nine—
There were traces of tears in her bright blue eyes
That looked mournfully up to mine.

For some one had said, she whispered to me,
With her face on my shoulder hid,
Some one had said (there were sobs in her voice)
That they didn't like something she did.

So I took my little girl upon my knee—
I am old and exceedingly wise—
And I said: "My dear, now listen to me;
Just listen, and dry your eyes.

"This world is a difficult world, indeed;
And people are hard to suit,
And the man who plays on the violin
Is a bore to the man with a flute.

"And I myself have often thought
How very much better 't would be,
If every one of the folks that I know
Would only agree with me.

"But since they will not, the very best way
To make this world look bright
Is, never to mind what people say,
But do what you think is right."

--A school boy said the "chief end of man is the one with the head on." But of what avail is it if not properly used?

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HOMELESS AND COLD.

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No Home to Shelter His Poor Little Head.

I.

Poor little innocent, hungry and desolate,
Tramping unheeded the great busy street!
Little head bow'd with an air so disconsolate,
Winter snows blistering his poor little feet,
List to the voice that so sweetly and mournfully
Begs from the stranger a pittance of bread;
Treat not the poor little beggar so scornfully,
No home will shelter his poor little head!

II

Winter-winds howling and moaning so fearfully,
Pierce through the rags that half-cover his form!
Bright homes that smile upon others so cheerfully,
Heed not the little one out into the storm!
Cold sleeting rains fall upon him so chillingly
Dyeing with purple his poor little hands!
He would partake of the bounty most willingly,
Proud-hearted owners of money and lands!

III

Poor little darling, forsaken, and motherless,
Timidly knocking at each stately door,
Pity the child, he is sisterless, brotherless,
Angel of charity, pity the poor!
Down on the pavement he sinks in his weariness,
Only a snow-bank to pillow his head!
Morning will break in its cold bitter dreariness,
On the poor beggar boy frozen and dead.

THE STORY OF A BLIZZARD.

BY MRS. M. A. FARRINGTON.

"O dear! I do wish that mother had not gone to-day," was Maysie Ammerton's distressed exclamation. She was standing in the sitting-room, thinking which she should do first,—make the beds and sweep, or wash the dishes,—for being left alone to keep house, she consulted her own wishes,—when she heard something heavy, as a mighty blow, strike the kitchen part of the old house, causing it to creak and moan like the timbers of a ship in a storm at sea, so often described by ocean-going travellers. Much startled, she rushed into the kitchen, and from the windows looked out into a gray mass of tumultuous, whirling particles of icy snow. Without warning, the blizzard had smitten the broad prairie, and obscured every object from the eager sight of lonely girl.

Engrossed with caring for her numerous family, Mrs Ammerton seldom left home. But a neighbor had sent so urgent an invitation that she felt constrained to accept it, and taking the two youngest children, Nellie and Tot, started about nine o'clock for an all-day visit. Wilber, the oldest boy, was going to the timber six miles away, for a load of wood, and the sleighing being good, they enjoyed the ride with him to Mrs. Rhoder's door.

Half an hour later the blizzard descended, and never before had that large family been so widely separated. The oldest daughter was visiting in an adjacent village. The father also was away on business affairs. Four of the children, younger than Maysie, had, as usual, walked to school, a mile and a half distant, over the well-beaten track. No wonder that Maysie's young heart was affrighted, and that over and over as the dark day lengthened, and the storm swept about the forlorn old house, she repeated her anxious cry, "Oh, if only mother had not gone to-day."

The cold grew intensely bitter as the day wore on; but no one came. The noises of the storm and the snow-filled air were not agreeable companionship. How Maysie trembled at the cries of the wind, which was in very truth

> "The wind Euroclydon,
> The storm-wind."

And how the snow sifted through the cracks and openings of the poorly-built, unfinished dwelling. It seems wonderful indeed, that people at that period, for my story is of the early times, did not perish with cold on the great stretches of prairie, in shelters that now-a-days would be disdained for cattle.

Maysie washed the dishes and put the rooms in order in the intervals of watching the raging of the tempest. Yes, she even cooked the dinner, and kept it warm, so that if the storm abated, or any one struggled home through its violence, hot food would be ready to refresh the exhausted ones. The wood-boxes had been heaped in

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the morning, so she kept both fires burning, n sitting-room and kitchen Wrapping an old shawl about herself, she worked and watched; but when the short, gloomy day shut down in sudden darkness, she faced the dismaying fact that she must spend the night alone, with no tidings of the scattered household.

To Maysie Ammerton's sensitive, impressible nature, she who well knew that "fear hath torment," and whose day of anxiety had left her very tremulous, this was an unprecedented and painful experience of trial. After fastening the outer doors with the simple wooden buttons, she seated herself in the big rocking-chair by the box stove in "mother's room" and shed tears of sad bewailing. Poor girl! We, who are cosy and warm in our comfortable homes of to-day, will not fail to look back with compassionate interest upon young Maysie in her grieving loneliness.

She was afraid to lie down lest the fire should go out, so taking a woolen comforter from her mother's bed, she curled up in the old chair by the stove to watch the dismal night through, Before beginning her watch, however, she placed a lighted lamp on the small table near her, and tried to read with composure her accustomed Bible chapter. And "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee," seemed so suitable to her situation that she read it again and again, and forming the words into petitions, with pleading earnestness she cried, "Fulfil this precious promise unto thy servant, O Lord! Keep thou me in perfect peace. Because I trust in thee, may my mind be stayed upon thy faithfulness."

As a little child Maysie had received the Lord Jesus, and confiding herself and the and the absent loved ones to His care, after some hours of excessive weariness she fell asleep. The sun was shining, and brother Wilber at the door knocking for admittance and calling, "Maysie, Maysie," when she awoke. They were mutually relieved and overjoyed at the meeting.

"O Wilber, brother! I'm so glad you are come," Maysie exclaimed, with the happy tears shining in her dark, blue eyes, while Wilber greatly reproached himself for his mistake in stopping at farmer Ransom's, near the timber, thinking the furious onslaught of the blizzard would not continue throughout the day, and that, when the strength of the storm steaily increased, he did not dare to brave the extremity of cold, for he would certainly have perished. It was hard for the horses to plunge through the unbroken drift, but he would go and bring mother home, and then the schoolchildren. Wilbur assured his sister that they must have sought shelter at the neighbors who lived nearest the school-house, and so were undoubtedly safe.

It was long after noon, and Maysie, tired of her unwonted isolation, was fearing some evil had befallen them, when Nellie and Tot flew into the kitchen while their mother followed more slowly, shouting in much excitement, "There's a brand new baby at Mrs. Rhoder's. Mother showed it to us just before we came away."

"What!" questioned Maysie, in bewildered astonishment.

"A baby!" answered the little girls in chorus. "The angels brought it through the storm last night, wrapped in a shawl and blanket, all warm and cuddly."

"But its face was very red," added thoughtful Nellie, "and it was not so very pretty."

"Well," protested little Tot, "the wind blew so hard in the night, so of course it couldn't keep its breff."

The cause of the delay was explained. Mrs. Ammerton was obliged to remain with the new baby boy and his mother until Mr. Rhoder, who, absent from home, had been "caught" by the blizzard, could arrive. Mrs. Rhoder's sister was summoned to take charge of the affairs of the house.

Just after this recital was finished, the neighbor at whose home the children had safely passed the night, brought them in his sled to their own door, for school was discontinued until the roads were more passable and the weather moderated.

When the great snow-banks that the blizzard had deposited had all disappeared the trumpet of Jubilee was blown in the Ammerton household, for a baby boy made his enterance therein on the loveliest of Spring days. And that same night, *one* angel came

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and carried up through the cloudless, star-lit skies the tiny spirit which a convoy of angels had borne two weeks before through the relentless blizzard —*Chr. Intelligencer.*

THE SAINT'S BODYGUARD.

In the beginning of July, 1778, an aged saint, who, with his four sons, lived on a mountain overlooking the valley, found that his barrel of meal was nearly exhausted, and bade his sons fill their sacks with grain, and early in the morning descend the long road to the mill in the valley. As requested, before daylight each of the boys had fed his horse, and they were all prepared by sunrise for the journey. As the day would be too far spent to have their grain ground, they were accustomed at such times to spend the night near the mill in Wyoming.

As the patriarch came forth in the morning from the closet of prayer, and said to the waiting sons, "Not to-day," the young men were greatly surprised. "But, father, our supp' is used up, and why shall we delay?" they said, as they turned and gazed over the valley which lay in calm and quiet peacefulness before them.

"Not to-day, my sons," repeated with emphasis by the man of prayer, satisfied the youths that the farmer meant what he said. He added, "I know not what it means, but in my prayer my mind was deeply inpressed with these words: 'Let them abide till the morrow' "

That memorable night a horde of savages, with torch and tomahawk, entered Wyoming Valley, and commenced their work of destruction, and it is said that before the bloody drama ended, not a house, barn, church, school or mill, escaped the flames; and few of the inhabitants escaped the sudden but deadly blows of the savages. From one end of the valley to the other the settlers were butchered or burned with remorseless fury.

In the morning, at sunrise, the father and sons were standing on the highest point, and lo! the valley was filled with volumes of ascending smoke and flames. The awful truth flashed on their minds. The aged saint knelt down with the sons on the mountain top, and, in humble, adoring prayer, thanked God for the promise, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him."

THE BEGGING ELEPHANT.

"The most curious and interesting animal which I have met," says M. Jacolliot, who lived many years in India, "is the elephant. Not the elephant of the menageries, broken in spirit and submissive, but the elephant as he is found in his native country. Some instances of his aptitude and intelligence are marvelous. A few leagues from Pondicherry stands a pagoda called 'Willenoor,' which at the grand feasts of May receives a multitude of five or six hundred thousand pilgrims, coming from all parts of India. A number of sacred elephants are attached to this pagoda, and among them is a mendicant or begging elephant. Twice each week this elephant, accompanied by his driver, goes to the villages and to Pondicherry to beg alms for the priests of Willenoor. Many times while I have been working beneath my veranda, closed in by curtains on the first story of my house, I have seen him lift the moveable curtain with his great trunk and balance himself to ask me for a piece of small coin, which he sucked from my hand to his trunk, a distance of more than three inches. I never failed to give him a small piece of money for the pagoda, and for himself a loaf of bread which my servant dipped in molasses, of which the elephant was very fond. In a short time we became very friendly. He had seen me only in undress, that is, in the light silk garments of the country, and then only across the pillars of the balcony of my cottage. One day I had occasion to go to Willenoor on business. I arrived at noon; the sun was burning the earth; no one was seen in the streets or on the verandas; everyone was resting. My carriage had stopped under a mango tree in the principal square and I was about to start for the house of the thasilder, or governor of the village, when all at once a monstrous black elephant came running out of the pagoda which was opposite. He arrived in front of us, and before I had time to collect my senses, he lifted me up, placed me on his neck, and started at full speed for the pagoda; he carried me across the first inclosure, in which was the great well for bathing, and brought me direct to the elephant quarters. Once there he placed me on the ground in the center of all his com-

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panions. It was the begging elephant; he had recognized me. He uttered short cries, lifting his trunk and waving his ears, which his friends doubtless interpreted to my advantage, for when the thasildar, followed by the priests of the temple came out to seek the cause of this strange demonstration, they found me calm, and recovered from my surprise, in the midst of these enormous beasts, who were tendering an ovation in my behalf.

"This is most remarkable,' said one of the priests, 'I have never seen them act so friendly toward anyone."

I related to him the circumstances of my gifts to the begging elephant.

"I am no longer surprised," he answered, "he has already told the whole band, and the gourmands are paying you these attentions in hope of getting the same reward."

" 'Is it possible?' I said with amazement.

" 'I am perfectly sure of it. Do you wish to see the proof? Pass your arm around the trunk of your elephant friend, and make him understand by signs that you wish him to go out with you; they will all follow you. Allow yourself to be led and you will see where they will bring you.' I followed his instructions. The begging elephant and I took up the lead, the nine others joining in the pace, uttering cries of contentment among themselves. We passed through the the gate of the pagoda, and they led me directly to the shop of a native baker. I would have been utterly astounded had I not already known the wonderful intelligence of these animals. At the shop my duty was readily understood, and I presented to each one a loaf of bread covered with precious molasses syrup, which is their greatest delicacy.

"The priest with whom I had already spoken, and who was a professor of philosophy at Willenoor, told me that from time to time the begging elephant managed to escape from them and wandered as far as Pondicherry to beg on his own account. Knowing perfectly the market where he obtained the provisions on his expeditions, he would go there, place the money he had collected on the table of a fruit merchant, and eat as many pineapples, bananas, mangoes, and as much sugar-cane and arrack as the Hindoo would allow him for the money."

MORE ABOUT BOYS.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Another thing which the home ought to give to its boys, and no less to its girls, is the foundation of a business education by training them in that rational way of considering the merits of a project and deliberately coming to decisions which makes intelligent men and women. We have no finer illustration of family co-operation—father, mother and children all recognized as interested parties—than in the family of Budgett, the English merchant. It is said that his "children were early admitted to an unwonted intimacy and confidence. They knew his business affairs, and in every perplexity he would gather them about him and with their mother and aunt and advise with them. His standing council was formed of the whole family, even at an age when other fathers would have thought it absurd to perplex a child with weighty concerns. As a result his children went hand in hand with him in his plans of improvement, and were the willing instruments of his philanthropic designs."

Children so trained will hardly look upon their fathers as a mere machine for making money and their mother as a household convenience for making things comfortable. They will learn to act from deliberate purpose, to weigh arguments and to look forward to the probable outcome of events. If rigid economies are a necessity in the home let the children understand it and learn to sympathize with and share them, that they may begin early to take part in the mutual burden-bearing of love. It is a valuable part of a child's education to learn the worth of money by keeping account of his expenses, and the lessons of experience are cheaply bought by allowing him to decide for himself, even foolishly, that he may learn to distinguish between things desirable and things necessary. Economy with a good many of us means spending the dollar in our pockets to meet the first want that presents itself and then going without pressing necessities until we get another. True economy would weigh the wants as

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well as the dollar, and by setting aside half of them as simply desirable provide easily for the real necessities.

Your child should be trained to that self-reliance that will find or make a way out of difficulties, to that ingenuity which can invent means of accomplishing its purpose by the use of almost any tool at hand if the right thing cannot be had. There is a deal of pathos in the old woman's lament, "Woe's me that iver I was born to chop wood with a hammer," but a few of us are born into furnished workshops and a great deal of effective chopping has been done with a hammer—to speak in parables.

The child at home ought to learn the common forms of business, the way in which trials by jury are conducted, the general principles of banking, what the clearing house is, and a multitude of matters of general interest of which a surprising number of men and women are utterly ignorant. This can be done largely by table talk, and requires no more time than criticism of one's minister or fault-finding with food and servants. It can be more thoroughly done by little social chats after tea, making the children sharers in the work as well as the entertainment by giving them points upon which to bring in information. The end to be acccomplished is to make your children *searchers after knowledge* and to awaken in them a thirst that will not be quenched at fountains less divine.

We count too confidently upon what the public schools will do for our boys and girls. One thing they cannot do—they can never train them to the correct use of the English language or inspire them with a love for the riches of its literature unless the home co-operate and supplement, and in many cases prepare, the way by fundamental training. The corruptions of slang, bad grammer and false pronunciation should find no tolerance in the home. Words have absolutely no meaning in themselvees, and it is as easy to attach to an idea the right word as a wrong one. There is an intensity in a boy's nature that naturally seeks for the most vivid colors in which to clothe his thought, and the slang phrase often owes its charm to this very force of concentration. The passion in a boy's heart for throwing stones is akin to the [illegible]h which he plumps a terse "*dry up*" into the middle of a stream of logic. You may, in a measure, counteract this by enlarging his vocabulary and giving him wider riches of speech, but if stones and epigrams fly occasionally on the playground they will do no serious damage while they are forbidden weapons in the household.

I should like to launch a bolt at the absurdity of most of our study of English, which sets the child to picking a great thought to pieces and learning the anatomical names of the dry bones of speech, instead of familiarizing him with its living beauties. I confess I am filled with awe and wonder to hear what a variety of things may be said about a few simple words, marshaling them into subordinate propositions, declarative clauses, modified predicates and the grammarians only know what else. But I would rather the child should learn one verse of Wadsworth's Daffodils, so that the picture of their jocund dance would be always conjured up by it, than be able to properly label every word in twenty poems by a process that must make them forever stale and unprofitable to them. Books in the library, books close at hand on table and shelf, will not impress themselves upon a child's heart unless they are the daily food of the family and the mother takes pains to cultivate and feed a literary taste by reading to the children at the expense of her own leisure.

MOTHER'S WORDS.—When temptation appears, and we are almost persuaded to do wrong, how often a mother's words of warning will be recalled to mind, and the snare broken! Yes, the memory of a good mother has saved many a poor mortal from going astray. Long grass may be growing over the hallowed spot where her earthly remains repose. The dying leaves of autumn may be whirled over it, or the chill white mantle of winter cover it from sight; yet the spirit of her, when he walks in the right path, appears, and gently, sadly, mournfully, calls to him when wandering off into the ways of crime.

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,

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COLUMBUS.

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the Gates of Hercules:
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.

The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave adm'ral, speak! what shall I say?"
"Why, say "sail on! sail on! and on!"'

My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home: as pray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek,

"What shall I say, brave adm'ral, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,
'Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.

These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave adm'ral; speak and say"—
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate:
This mad sea shows its teeth to-night.
He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth as if to bite!

Brave adm'ral, say but one good word;
What shall we do when hope is gone?
The words leaped as a leaping sword;
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then, pale and wan, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!

It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be time's burst of dawn,
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! and on!"

—*Joaquin Miller, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.*

ALLIGATOR HUNTING WITH SEMINOLES.

BY KIRK MONROE.

For hours the long dugout threaded its way, swiftly, and without a pause, through the mazse of narrow channels that everywhere intersect the vast swamps of the everglades like a net work of veins. These channels are crooked beyond conception, so narrow that we constantly brushed against the tall saw grass forming dense walls on both sides, and so bewildering in their interlacings that one not born and brought up among them would be quickly lost, without hope of extricating his boat from their toils.

The occupants of that particular canoe were Miccochee (little chief), a stalwart young Seminole Indian; Kowika, his twelve year old brother, and myself. We had followed one stream up from the coast the day before and were now skirting an edge of the 'glades toward the headwaters of another river on which we proposed to hunt alligators for their hides. That is, my Indian friends were going to hunt alligators, that being their regular and legitimate occupation in life, while I was going to see how they did it, for the benefit of those readers of this magazine to whom alligator hunting is a novelty.

It is seldom that a Seminole can be induced to guide a white man into any part of the everglades, so jealously do Indians guard the secrets of this their last place of refuge. Miccochee had not been very enthusiastic over my proposal to accompany him on this trip, but I had once helped Kowika through quite a serious illness, and out of gratitude for this the elder brother finally consented to take me with them. Of course I was greatly delighted at this decision and so was Kowika, for the little chap and I were fast friends.

We travelled in a canoe that Miccochee had fashioned for himself, aided only by fire and hatchet, from a huge cypress log. It was twenty feet long by three broad, and drew about four inches of water. It was propelled by a sail in open waters or through the treeless expanses of the 'glades, and shoved along with a long push-pole through narrow or forrest-bordered streams, or when the breeze was unfavorable.

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On this occasion we might have sailed; for the limitless sea of brown grasses, stretching to the horizon on every side but one, was level as a floor, and unobstructed by wind breaks; but the breeze, sweeping in salt and strong from the ocean, was dead ahead. The month was March, the thermometer registered 85° in the shade, and the hot sunlight, pouring down from a sky of cloudless blue, glistened on the bare, copper-colored limbs of Miccochee, as, standing with the easy grace of a savage Appollo in the stern of the dugout, he wielded his slender push-pole. He wore but a single garment, a gaudy calico shirt belted about his waist and his black locks were confined by a crimson handkerchief. Kowika had a bit of cloth fastened about his loins, but was otherwise unadorned. He stood in the bows of the canoe, and fended it off from jutting points with a much lighter pole than that used by his brother. I sat amidships on my blankets; hot, uncomfortable and extremely tired of the monotonous swish of the grasses alongside as well as the steady snapping of the crisp green "bonnet" stems that generally filled the channel.

"How long before we shall make camp?" I inquired of Miccochee at length.

"Bimeby, uncah," was the unsatisfactory response.

"Yes; but when and where?"

"Me fix um, Hin-dle-ote, bimeby." Kowika looked around and grinned.

"But I am getting hungry!

"Uncah, you like um sofkee? Me like um, bimeby."

That everlasting "bimeby" was as irritating and unsatisfactory as the Cuban "manana;" but it was Miccochee's word, and would probably have conveyed volumes of information if I had only understood him as well as did Kowika.

A half hour's silence followed, while the canoe moved swiftly forward. Then from Miccochee came the exclamation of "Hin dle-ote (good)! Camp now! Bimeby!"

The aspect of our surroundings had changed for the better. We were in a stream that was bearing us forward with a very perceptible current, and our canoe was headed toward the belt of cypress that on that side forms the boundary of the 'glades. In a short time the waving grasses were left behind, and we were gliding through patches of mingled shade and sunlight over dark waters of crystal clearness.

About four o'clock, or "two hour by sun," as the crackers say, the canoe was beached in a little cove that was canopied by the fragrant and widespread tendrils of a huge grapevine. Beyond it a narrow, grassy glade was fringed by the graceful forms of a group of cabbage palms, so that the whole formed one of the most perfect and desirable of camp sites. At one side of it stood a frame of poles and posts, sole relic of some former camp, and before dark Kowika had thatched both roof and sides of this, so as to make a rain proof shelter, with the great crinkly palmetto leaves that Miccochee and I cut and brought to him. From my own stores I produced coffee, bacon and hardtack. Kowika started a fire and collected wood, and Miccochee speared a couple of fish. They were of a kind unknown to me, but proved of excellent flavor after being wrapped in aromatic leaves and cooked under a bed of glowing coals.

After supper the 200-pound bag of salt that we had brought with us was "toted" into the shanty to keep it from dampness. Then Kowika made beds of the abundant moss that hung in great bunches from the cypresses, while Miccochee and I smoked, and the former overhauled his hunting outfit.

First his rifle, a fine Remington, was carefully examined. Then the harpoon, or "grains" as it is called in that country, was sharpened a bit. It had a keen-edged, two-pronged steel head, loosely fitted to a slender shaft of tough wood, and attached to a coil of small but very strong Manilla line. A fathom of the line nearest the iron was composed of a number of hempen cords that would slip between the teeth of any animal attempting to bite it in two. The item of the outfit that was finally and most carefully examined was a jacklight, to which was attached the crown of an old felt hat, black and greasy with age and long usage.

Until now I had not suspected that all our hunting was to be done at night, but I

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discovered this to be the case. Darkness had hardly well set in before muttered bellowings began to sound from the stream, both above and below our camp, as well as from the cypress swamp beyound. They were in close imitation of the sounds made by an enraged bull; but I knew that they proceeded from the leathern throats of the very alligators we had come so far to find, for I had learned that lesson some time before. It was given me by a "cracker" with whom I was travelling when I first heard the sound. In my ignorance I remarked that an angry bull was somewhere near us and expressed surprise, as we were not in a cattle country. At this my companion burst into a loud guffaw, and increased my stock of knowledge by explaining that:

"'Them's not bull cows a-bellerin', they's bull 'gators."

On the present occasion Miccochee listened with evident satisfaction to the bellowing for a few minutes, and then remarked:

"Allapatta (alligator) plenty. Me catch um: uncah!"

Lighting the "jack" and fixing the greasy cap, to which it was attached, firmly on his head, he stepped into the canoe and we followed him. The hunter knelt in the bow, grasping his rifle, and the bright jack light cleaved a gleaming pathway through the inky blackness that now shrouded the river. Beside him, ready to his hand, lay the harpoon, with one end of its coiled line secured to a ringbolt in the sternpiece. I sat amidship, with my rifle across my knees, while Kowika, in the stern, guided the drifting craft with a single-bladed paddle. He dipped it so deftly that not a ripple was created, and we slipped along through the shades of the solemn cypresses without a sound. There were noises enough on every side of us, however. The cries of great herons startled from their roosts by our light, the raucous notes of innumerable frogs, the occasional scream of a panther or snarl of some smaller predatory animal, and above all the deep-voiced bellowing of alligators, gave us plenty to liston to.

I have neglected to mention that during the day we had shot several cormorants and caught a number of catfish. Just before we started on our nocturnal hunt some of these were tossed into the water, and allowed to float down stream ahead of us, as a bait to attract the alligators.

In noting the weirdness of our surroundings I had almost forgotten the object of the expedition, when it was suddenly recalled with startling distinctness by a blinding flash, a loud report and an exultant yell from Kowika. Alligator number one had ventured out into the stream after a drifting cormorant. He had turned his bewildered gaze toward the approaching light, and, from the darkness beneath it, a rifle ball had crashed into the sluggish brain through one of his glowing eyeballs. The dead body immediately sank, but by feeling along the bottom with his harpoon Miccochee soon found it. A sharp lunge fixed the steel prongs into scaly side, the shaft was withdrawn with a jerk, and the canoe was headed toward the nearer bank, the coiled line paying out as it went. Two minutes later the dead alligator had been drawn out on a grassy tussock, the harpoon had been cut out and we were again drifting down with the current.

Within a mile we killed four more of the bewildered monsters, and then turned our prow up stream. Now Miccochee wielded his push-pole from the stern, as only his skill and strength could force the craft in silence against the current. Kowika sat in the middle of the canoe, while I, with jacklight on my head and rifle in hand, occupied the position of honor in the bow.

The only sound as we moved up the stream, keeping close to the bank to avoid the full strength of the current, was the gurgling of water under our bows. The frightened birds had sought other roosting places in the unassailable depths of the swamp, the frogs were silent, and even the bull alligators had ceased their angry mutterings. I had just arrived at the conclusion that we had either killed or frightened them all, so that none was left, when I was startled by a slight motion on the bank but a few yards away. At the same instant two coals of fire, luridly red, gleamed through the blackness.

What could they be? I was about to speak and direct the hunter's attention to them,

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when a sharp, warning "hist" from behind conveyed the information, as clearly as words could have done, that my moment for prompt action had arrived. Taking a hasty aim at one of the lurid coals, I fired. The report of the rifle was instantly followed by such a wild rush into the river, such a flurry of whirling, thrashing and splashing, such showers of spray and bloody foam, such a lashing of the water with furious blows and such a commotion generally that it was as if a small but uncommonly vicious cyclone had, without warning, been dropped from the heavens into that quiet spot. Little Kowika screamed shrilly in his excitement; but Miccochee only expressed his displeasure at my bad shot by muttering "Hol-le-wa-gus! Heap bad!"

The flurry lasted but a few minutes, and then the monster sank. "It could not have been such a very bad shot then, for he was dead at last." Thus thinking I laid down my rifle and picked up the harpoon. Feeling cautiously along the bottom I soon brought it in contact with something softer than the rocks, which I prodded with all my strength.

The next instant a huge black form leaped to the surface with a vicious rush, the jack-light disclosed a pair of horid, wide-open jaws filled with gleaming teeth, there was a bellow like the roar of a wounded lion, dna I felt myself being torn and mangled and swallowed and struck by lightning, all at the same instant—that is, I thought I did.

In reality that final effort of the dying monster was only sufficient to bring him to the bows of the canoe, which he struck with such violence as to tumble me over on my face. The thunder-clap that accompanied my involuntary action was the report of my own gun, fired close beside my head, by Kowika. Its muzzle was thrust down the alligator's throat, and before I realized what was happening, he was as dead a 'gator as ever lived, as my friend Dixey Finn would say. He also proved as large a one as ever lived, in those waters at least, for I measured him as he lay on the bank the next day, and found that he lacked but two inches of being fourteen feet long.

Although I had not covered myself with glory, my alligator had covered me with mud and blood, and drenched me to the skin besides. I had also learned how alligators are hunted by professionals. As this was all I wanted to know just then, and as it was midnight when we again reached camp, I landed and turned in, leaving my Indian friends to continue their hunt as long as they chose.

When I awoke the sun was well up, Miccochee was mending the fire, and Kowika was fast asleep on the opposite side of the shanty. We did not wake him until breakfast was cooked. Then he sat up, completed his toilet by rubbing his eyes, said "Good how" to me in place of good morning, and was ready for the incidents of the new day.

After breakfast we set forth to view by daylight the result of the night's hunt. To my amazement those two Indians showed me twenty-four dead alligators, drawn up on the river banks within three miles of our camp. They must have continued their hunt until daylight, and could not have had more than an hour or two of sleep when I awoke and found Miccochee already stirring. In spite of this they exhibited no signs of fatigue, but appeared as fresh as when we started on our expedition the day before.

Now began the arduous and to me intensely disagreeable task of skinning the dead 'gators. One of these as we approached him showed signs of life, and Miccochee, reaching across the body, thrust his hunting-knife in to the hilt just behind the fore-shoulder on the opposite side. The reason for thus reaching across the body was instantly apparent; for with convulsive energy the mighty tail swept around in that direction with force sufficient to have broken the Indian's legs had he been standing there. It was a final effort, but it might have proved most destructive had not the hunter known just how to deal the death blow.

In watching the operations of skinning I soon discovered that only the underneath, or belly, portion of the hide was to be taken; that on the back being too thick and scaly to be worked into leather. As Miccochee explained it:

"Belly, good, hin-dle-ote! Back, ho-le-wa-gus! White man no like um; no buy um."

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Along the sides of each alligator runs a distinct line marking the division between back and belly. On this line, from the end of the snout to tip of the tail, and even around the paws, Kowika made a deep incision with a keen-bladed knife, at the same time loosening the skin of the under jaw. Then the carcass was turned over to Miccochee, who, beginning at the head, gradually stripped the skin down the entire length of the body

Working with the skill of long practice the Indians had those twenty-four alligators skinned and the hides carried to camp by noon At the camp they were scraped, and rubbed with a liberal quantity of the salt we had brought with us. Then each was rolled as tightly as possible and stowed away inside the hut, beyond reach of the sun. Early in the afternoon their labors were finished, and they flung themselves on their moss couches for a few hours sleep before darkness should summon them to resume the hunt.

The atmosphere of the hut was rapidly becoming intolerable to my more sensative nose, so, while my companions slept, I erected a smaller shanty of poles and thatch at some distance from theirs for my own use. Then I prepared supper, the principal meal of the day on such an expedition, and not till sunset did I arouse the sleepers.

For a week longer the programme of the first night and day was repeated with unvarying regularity, until at the end of that time alligators were scarce in that vicinity, and over a hundred hides, none less than seven feet in length, were stored in the hut. For them the Indians would receive from thiry-five to fifty cents apiece from the trader, upon their delivery at his store, thirty miles away.

By the end of the week I was heartily tired of alligator hunting and impatient to leave that foul-smelling camp. Not only were its immediate oders well nigh unbearable: but the air for several miles in every direction was laden with this stench arising from the rotting carcasses of the unfortunate alligators. About them buzzards by the thousand assembled in the daytime, gorging themselves until they could hardly fly; while the night was made hideous by the snarlings and cries of wild cats and other beasts of prey quarreling over the loathsome feast. Thus when the hunt was declared to be ended, I was fully as well pleased as I had been a week before at receiving permission to accompany the expedition.

On its return trip our canoe was so deeply laden with its unsavory freight that it was several times necessary, in shoal spots, to unload her, and make a portage to deeper water. At such times, as I "toted" my share of the cargo and reflected upon its ultimate destination, it seemed incredible that these vile skins would soon be transformed into the softest of leather and worked up into the most expensive of traveling bags, belts, card cases, albums and other articles of luxury. But so it is. Alligator leather is as popular to-day as it ever was and it promises to continue in favor until the last of these uncouth monsters, together with the buffalo of the West and the fur seal of the North, shall have disappeared from the face of the earth.—*Cosmopolitan.*

CHURNING.

BY JULIA MILLS DUNN.

She stood upon he vine-wreathed porch,
Soft breezes gently straying
Among the vine leaves overhead
Sent flickering shadows playing.

She wore an apron snowy white,
Snow-white her dainty fingers,
A pleasing picture to the sight—
Where memory fondly lingers.

As up and down the dasher flew,
I heard a warbling sound—
"Oh, never doubt 'tis love, 'tis love
That makes the world go 'round."

The whistle shrieked, the train flew on
Across the swelling meadow;
I saw no more the rustic maid,
The vine leaves' quivering shadow;

But through the city's noisy din,
Fond memory still is bringing
A picture of a vine-wreathed porch,
A sweet voice still is singing;

I hear the dasher's steady beat
And mingled with the sound,
"Oh, never doult 'tis love, 'tis love
That makes the world go 'round."

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TRUE MANNERS.

We read a great deal about society manners," "company manners," "table manners," etc . but we are acquainted with one set of manners that is suitable for all occasions at home and abroad. They are not injured by everyday use. They are common-sense manners. I once visited a family who used a great deal of company manners. My desire was to return home early, as I had something special to attend to; but they forced my bonnet from me, and led my horse back to the barn just as I was ready to start home. Nothing was left for me but to be as rude as themselves or yield. I yielded and went home late, thinking that some people had too much manners.

At another time I stopped a couple of days with a nice lady, really a dear, kind lady. but she was not strong, and she insisted on going to so much trouble and waiting on me so much that I felt I was a burden to her; and I wondered if she would not draw a sigh of relief when I went away. I am sure I did. and I hastened my departure on that account.

When I was a young housekeeper, and like other young housekeepers, always, fretting when I could not have things to suit me, I with several others went to visit an old lady. We found her unprepared for company and very busy: but instead of fretting and stewing, and baking all the time we were there, she gave us a plain meal, and the only apology she offered was to say that she had only one piece of pie in the cupboard. She laughingly asked if we supposed that would go around if she should put it on the table. I went home thinking that I had learned the secret of entertainment: and it was a needed lesson to me.

A lady once said, when I visited her, "I said this morning, I did hope nobody would come to-day." That spoiled my visit for that day.

Some people seem to think all we want is something to eat, and they leave us in the sitting-room to entertain ourselves, while they shut themselves in the kitchen to cook and bake and they finally seat us to a late meal and spend all the time at the table apologizing because they haven't more to cook.

Common-sense manners are founded on the Golden Rule. Do you like to be shut up alone in a room to look at the walls while your hostess cooks you a nice meal?

Do you like to have your hostess make herself a slave for you? I don't.

A THRILLING GHOST STORY.

When the Hon. Robert Curzon was in Egypt he prevailed on a Coptic carpenter to show him the carefully concealed library of a ruined Coptic monastery near Thebes. Mr. Curzon was to go alone at night with the carpenter to the tomb where the precious treasure was concealed. The son of the carpenter made the third member of the party.

Stumbling over ruins, among low hills and narrow valleys, the howl of the hyena often in their ears, at last they came to something like a gravel pit, in which was the entrance to an ancient tomb.

Into this tomb, covered with hieroglyphics, they went, and the carpenter produced the the books, eight or nine in number, all brown and musty.

With their candles stuck in the ground, Mr. Curzon and the carpenter, who could read both Coptic and Arabic, proceeded to examine the contents of the books.

While poring over them they thought they heard a noise, but the carpenter said: "No one knows of this tomb or of the holy manuscripts it contains. There can be nothing here to make a noise. Are we not here alone, a hundred feet under the earth, in a place where no one comes?"

So they returned to the examination of the book?"

Suddenly a roar as of a hundred wild beasts seemed all around them. It ceased but began again as if legions of infernal spirits were let loose. Mr. Curzon and the carpenter jumped from the ground; the carpenter's son, in his terror, stumbled over the great manuscript, fell upon the candles, and put them out in a moment. His screams were added to the terrible uproar which resounded through the cave.

Seeing a star twinkle through the vista of the two outer chambers, all three ran for their lives, their fright increasing to desper-

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ation when they perceived that something was chasing them, while the roar seemed to increase every moment.

No sooner had they reached the opon air than the evil one came forth in bodily shape and stood revealed in the pale light of the newly risen moon.

"Father," said the carpenter's son, after a moment's silence, "if that is not old Fatima's donkey, which has been lost these two days; it might have starved to death but for our finding it to-night."

Mr. Curzon goes on to say that "on some foundation like this many well-accredited ghost stories may have been founded. The echoes of the subterranean cave so altered the sound of the donkey's bray that I never should have discovered that these fearful sounds had so undignified an origin."

THE MOTHER.

As we go on in life, we find more and more that there is no love so perfect, so unchanging, as a mother's—that love that abides fast where all else wavers. But often we see sons and daughters who seem to be careless of this treasure. They fail to realize how precious it is. They mean to "do right"—to be kind, but they omit many offices of love which would brighten the sunset hours of the dear mother.

They love her—of course they do; but the outward tokens are witheld. Often she sits lonely, missing her early friends, perhaps her husband, gone to the heavenly home; and her children, immersed in care or pleasure, are apparently oblivious of the fact that the one to whom they owe most, whom they love most, is left to desolation of spirit, yearning for a word of tenderness from her own children.

Show your mother that you love her. Let your affection wrap her around like a garment. Speak the kind, reverent, cheerful word now: see that she has every comfort now; soon it will be too late.

In the evening twilight sit close beside her. Clasp the pale hands. Touch the white hair gently. Remember that soon the white locks will be brushed smooth for the last sleep; the brow will be cold; the tender mother-eyes will be closed; the dear lips speechless. Then the words and acts of affection, which are now possible, cannot reach her. Never more can you speak one syllable of love to her, or perform one act of kindness for your mother. How you will then need such blessed memories! They will be as a benison of peace. And however affectionate you have been; however complete your unity of spirit with the dear mother, still you will then wish that you had been yet more outspoken, yet more demonstrative in your tenderness.

"Act, act in the living present:" and do all you can do this day, this hour, and every day, every hour, to make the evening-time of your mother's life tranquil and blessed. —*Eliza Woodworth.*

JUST FOR FUN.

You cannot always tell what kind of a meal you will get at a resturant by what you see in the front window.—*Ram's Horn.*

"You were always a fault-finder," growled the wife. "Yes, dear," responded the husband, meekly, "I found you."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mrs. B.—"Here's an account of a man who loses his fortune and then his wife." Mr. B.—"Yes, there's a silver lining to every cloud."—*Jester.*

"Our accident insurance company, sir, will pay $100 for a broken leg—" "An' pfwat thin would yez be payin' for a whole wan?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Young man, hab you got any letter paper an' onbelopes wid flesh-colored borders?" "Is it mourning paper you want?" "You's struck it disactly. Gib me a quire."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Collector—"Mr. Trager, will you subscribe towards the decoration of the soldier's graves?" Mr. Trager—"No sir! The men whose graves I want to decorate ain't dead yet."—*Life.*

Election Inspector (severely)—"Sir, have you ever read the Constitution of the United States?" Naturalized Citizen—"No; have you?" Election Inspector—"No-o."—*New York Weekly.*

First Detective—"How did you discover that English defaulter's identity?" Second Detective—"I got off a pun, and he was the only man in the crowd who laughed at it."—*Puck.*

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General Statistics of the Evangelical Association. 1892.

Conferences.	Died.	Moved away.	Expelled.	Withdrawn.	Newly Converted.	Newly Received.	Received with Certificate.	Whole Number of Members.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Adults Baptized.	Infants Baptized.	Sunday-Schools	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Scholars who joined Church.	Catech. Classes.	Catechumens.	Young People's Alliance.	Members in Y. P. A.	Organized Societies.	Churches.	Parsonages.	Value of Churches.	Value of Parsonages.	Value of other Property.
Ohio	91	400	32	403	571	878	105	8,578	65	48	290	221	133	1,764	11,019	....	2	7	....	....	....	143½	30	$288,275	$ 36,682	$ 6,778 00
South Ind.	50	91	4	49	118	154	50	2,308	23	10	4	160	39	484	2,442	....	11	119	....	....	....	45	18	69,925	19,575	100 00
Texas	5	18	3	12	8	26	8	302	6	3	....	41	7	74	342	....	2	18	....	....	....	6	4	22,900	7,900	.....
East Pa.*	100	162	22	438	609	382	113	18,500	35	43	34	306	200	2,900	20,000	195	....	....	....	15	956	225	45	810,155	96,210	.....
Central Pa.*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,500	6	....	....	....	215	2,896	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	240	57	434,405	48,761	.....
Erie	71	143	12	91	355	304	174	4,033	41	16	....	304	46	674	3,713	110	30	381	23	655	47	46½	18	212,250	53,550	3,750 00
New York	80	177	12	208	207	193	92	4,268	37	15	13	284	55	714	3,998	81	24	247	14	483	106	66	26	255,800	47,800	3,350 00
Platte Rvr.*	5	31	4	250	16	6	....	1,516	3	2	....	....	6	30	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	15	22,962	5,250	.....
Kansas	67	475	18	242	471	442	139	5,685	59	28	141	175	102	1,123	5,091	152	38	512	13	323	145	77½	40	137,795	28,050	7,865 00
Nebraska	23	115	8	86	178	135	105	2,105	29	5	1	238	56	631	2,331	53	33	322	1	20	52	36	22	60,965	20,500	3,975 00
Michigan	91	306	29	232	857	639	158	6,993	58	46	210	404	126	1,454	7,392	265	34	470	21	679	57	121	39	215,340	32,350	3,789 25
Indiana	109	294	19	397	436	496	300	6,924	45	33	227	163	115	1,572	8,209	248	14	192	14	592	119	116½	26	232,374	29,725	4,160 00
Des Moines*	5	77	1	84	136	111	28	4,418	11	8	....	60	23	188	1,090	....	....	....	2	45	34	61	33	115,700	26,550	.....
Pittsburgh*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,650	....	....	....	....	165	1,675	10,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	36	245,000	32,000	.....
Illinois	95	204	3	171	197	206	152	10,330	61	32	18	350	86	1,144	6,044	123	40	564	17	441	74	132	68	434,385	91,515	53,600 00
Iowa	32	100	4	137	173	164	151	4,145	48	18	9	337	82	949	3,836	65	33	484	8	185	91	73½	44	131,230	36,370	800 00
Canada	83	325	8	30	437	346	184	6,527	41	19	110	349	85	1,173	6,527	232	46	581	18	731	93	88	33	152,150	36,200	4,400 00
Wisconsin	178	542	30	189	496	564	299	11,494	74	32	10	1,094	186	2,029	10,015	231	143	1600	20	595	189	172	61	370,525	82,145	4,625 00
Minnesota	56	356	13	83	308	288	317	5,964	51	15	16	532	122	1,428	5,588	151	102	1162	18	368	114	93	44	171,850	57,550	16,790 00
Atlantic	72	170	5	124	190	235	88	2,742	27	4	6	701	30	516	4,731	41	28	298	8	230	28	29	11	298,550	34,800	17,130 00
Dakota	18	295	21	69	161	175	131	2,409	36	5	6	298	79	621	2,980	31	32	246	5	78	50	27	22	34,680	15,585	1,320 00
California	5	45	....	28	32	31	51	416	7	2	....	45	13	89	589	20	3	33	2	84	11	10	6	48,900	12,200	9,000 00
Oregon.*	8	95	3	187	143	177	125	1,166	22	4	35	93	31	298	1,253	67	5	59	6	176	31	39	17	54,700	19,500	.....
Germany	95	256	67	112	724	724	178	5,741	48	14	3	197	204	739	11,150	....	62	324	....	....	....	33	3	170,600	18,260	.....
Switzerland	83	200	87	71	571	571	122	4,711	31	3	1	125	142	516	8,863	....	34	279	....	....	....	27	....	181,000	....	.....
Japan Miss.	4	50	30	8	79	130	48	488	18	5	79	8	29	68	590	....	16	102	....	....	....	6	2	3,096	200	11,000 00
								145,933	876	410						2,065	732	8,000	205	6,641		2,113½	712			

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Statistics Continued.

Conferences.	COLLECTIONS.												Total Receipts.	Amount per Member.	Indebtedness on Churches & Parsonages.	Bible Cause.
	Missionary Money.	Superannuated Collection.	S. S. & Tract Union	Orphan Home.	Educational	For Churches & Parsonages.	Repairs etc.	Current Expenses.	S. S. Work.	P. Elders Receipts.	Pastors Receipts.					
Ohio	$ 4,002 56	$ 313 61	$ 71 75	$216 10	$120 72	$ 7,700 23	$	$ 5,973 32	$4,235 09	$3,045 52	$22,373 52		$48,322 61	$ 5 63	$	$
South Ind.	1,670 92	84 84	5 00	9 75	51 83	2,891 45			1,039 86						6,282 00	
Texas	720 75	11 45	11 35	8 80		367 30										
East Pa.*	4,824 91	883 31	56 44	84 88	76 62		4,217 14	9,724 58	3,069 33						46,969 54	
Central Pa.*																
Erie	6,652 27	276 92	156 91	433 68		8,135 72	2,661 64	4,756 36	2,915 35	2,052 27	18,108 81		42,312 58	10 44	12,812 42	
New York	3,692 38	455 68	116 95	205 24	123 39	4,960 22	2,856 03	5,299 96	2,243 73	2,136 41	18,319 58		41,785 50	9 79	13,950 00	464 00
Platte Rvr.*	55 20		1 00			1,432 00			185 00							
Kansas	7,520 72	360 85	136 33	290 95	107 56	9,370 33	1,627 23	2,099 45	2,008 84	3,089 33	22,479 41		46,249 84	8 13	11,335 16	6 49
Nebraska	4,165 84	125 41	83 95	141 28		4,682 77	1,112 50	951 20	718 81	1,280 66	12,548 45		19,791 50	9 04	451 00	
Michigan	6,726 99	262 68	142 12	363 17	162 06	13,367 18	2,285 37	3,097 69	2,669 30	3,131 93	25,973 36		56,213 44	8 04	7,642 10	
Indiana	6,229 93	424 25	135 16	293 64	128 48	13,819 53	2,712 43	4,451 07	3,468 34	2,753 42	21,285 87		54,796 80	8 06	7,882 51	7 99
Des Moines*	842 71		13 75		36 79	3,373 60										
Pittsburgh*																
Illinois	9,483 37	405 69	179 12	818 57	252 39	4,971 73	1,846 77	11,574 12	3,819 74	3,250 60	23,066 68		48,235 49			249 46
Iowa	4,945 74	281 25	91 40	186 44	107 22	4,517 08	1,865 55	2,303 23	1,324 06	2,644 07	19,346 57		35,554 30	8 57	2,160 37	11 10
Canada	6,227 57	374 15	171 35	275 45	160 81	1,833 97	1,820 73	3,469 16	2,264 08	2,130 00	18,613 40		35,338 17	5 07	7,031 40	383 68
Wisconsin	11,082 82	490 16	248 36	615 76	340 67	15,618 93	3,087 00	5,523 00	4,449 69	3,062 37			93,783 85	8 16	13,109 86	71 41
Minnesota	12,881 72	402 46	182 26	554 67	70 09	11,332 04	2,253 48	3,765 13	2,050 14	2,847 78	17,370 58		53,740 55	9 01		54 10
Atlantic	6,578 63	392 55	97 85	227 46	135 93	4,090 74	1,959 97	7,619 32	2,863 83	2,084 79	21,317 75		41,862 63	15 10	82,285 00	3 50
Dakota	4,676 36	114 58	42 12	54 31	12 76	680 24	676 61	756 70	493 53	1,375 12	11,182 65		15,396 29	6 39	7,549 18	
California	1,231 21	26 70	16 80	21 20		250 00	376 00									
Oregon*	1,104 11	36 25	29 17	13 30	41 20	4,059 40	248 45	844 34	528 45				9,360 18			
Germany	†125 00	211 70	121 00		567 30	1,572 00	351 00				17,400 00					
Switzerland	†133 00	175 00	186 50		227 00	2,981 00										
Japan Miss.	‡610 40															
	⁂27,500 00															
	133,685 11															

* Estimated. † Special for Parent Treasury. ‡ For General Church Work. ⁂ Bequests and Special Contributions.

Remarks: On account of the disturbed condition in some parts of the church, and on account of the new statistical arrangement ordered by the last General Conference, which was not properly understood by some preachers in filling out the blanks, these statistics are imperfect and incomplete.

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Officers Elected by General Conference.

BISHOPS:—J. J. Esher, T. Bowman, S. C. Breyfogel, W. Horn.

GENERAL BOOK AGENTS:—M. Lauer and H. Mattill.

EDITORS:—G. Heinmiller, *Editor of the Christliche Botschafter.*
S. P. Spreng, *Editor of the Evangelical Messenger.*
J. C. Hornberger, *Editor of the Living Epistle, Evangelical Sunday-school Teacher, Sunday-school Messenger, and other English Sunday-school Literature.*
C. A. Thomas, *Editor of the Evangelische Magazin, Christliche Kinderfreund, and other German Sunday-school Literature.*
G. Fuessle, *Editor of the Evangelische Botschafter and Evangelische Kinderfreund.*
J. Walz, *Book Agent in Germany.*
Val. Braun, *Supt. of Orphan Home*, Flat Rock, O.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION:—J. J. Esher, Th. Bowman, S. C. Breyfogel, W. Horn, O. L. Saylor, H. Guelich, M. Pfitzinger, J. Stull, C. C. Pfund, C. F. Zimmermann, J. Wuerth. H. E. Linse, W. Grote, L. J. Breithaupt. J. Wolf. L. D. Krause.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—M. Lauer, *President;* T. C. Meckel, *Corresponding Secretary:* W. Yost, *Treas.*

OTHER CHURCH OFFICERS.

Executive Committee of the Missionary Society:—The President of the Missionary Society, M. Lauer; the Bishops, W. Yost, S. P. Spreng, C. A. Thomas, R. Yeakel.

Supt. of Mission in Japan:—F. W. Voegelein.

Officers of the S. S. and Tract Union:—*Presidents*—The Bishops; *Vice-Presidents*—The Presidents of the various Auxiliaries; *Secretary*—P. Berkes; *Treasurer*—J. C. Hornberger.

CONFERENCE CALENDAR.

CONFERENCES.	PLACE OF SESSION	DATE.
1. Texas,	Henrietta, Tex.,	Oct. 13, 1892.
2. Ohio,	Marion, Ohio,	Sept. 13, 1893.
3. East Pa.,	Reading, Pa.,	Feb 23, 1893.
4. Central Pa.,	Williamsport, Pa.,	March 2, 1893.
5. Erie,	Cleveland, O.,	March 9, 1893.
6. Platte River,	Angus, Neb.,	March 9, 1893.
7. Kansas,	Swede Creek, Kas.,	March 16, 1893.
8. New York,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	March 9, 1893.
9. Indiana,	Dayton, Ohio,	April 6, 1893.
10. Nebraska,	Emmanuel Church, Clay Centre Circuit, Neb.,	March 23, 1893.
11. Des Moines,	Story City, Ia.,	April 6, 1893.
12. Michigan,	Eureka, Mich.,	April 6, 1893.
13. Iowa,	LaPorte City, Iowa,	April 13, 1893.
14. Illinois,	Kankakee, Ill.,	April 13, 1893.
15. Canada,	St. Jacobs, Ont.,	April 20, 1893.
16. Pittsburgh,	*	
17. Atlantic,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 20, 1893.
18. Wisconsin,	Waukesha, Wis.,	April 27, 1893.
19. California,	Los Angeles, Cal.,	April 28, 1893.
20. Minnesota,	Zion, Minn.,	May 4, 1893.
21. Oregon,	Portland, Ore.,	May 4, 1893.
22. Dakota,	Uniontown, N. Dak.,	May 11, 1893.
23. Germany,	Reutlingen, Ger.,	June 1, 1893.
24. Switzerland,	Berne,	June 15, 1893.

* Time and Place to be appointed by the Presiding Bishop and the Presiding Elders.

Young People's Alliance.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Rev. C. A. Thomas, President. Cleveland, Ohio.
Rev. C. Staebler, Vice-President. Buffalo, N. Y.
Rev. J. C. Hornberger, Cor. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. Harry G. Johnson, Rec. Sec. Reading, Pa.
Rev. C. F. Erffmeyer, Treas. Abilene, Kansas.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Rev. C. A. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio.
Rev. J. C. Hornberger, Cleveland, Ohio.
Rev. J. G. Haller, Bay City, Michigan.
Rev. S. J. Gamertsfelder, Cleveland, Ohio.
Rev. S. P. Spreng, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. Harry G. Johnson, Reading, Pa.
Mr. George F. Weyrick, Elkhart, Ind.
Mr. Milton F. Gabel, Holton, Kans.
Miss Emma Wismer, South Cayuga, Ont.

ORGANIZATION.

The first step toward organizing the young people of the Evangelical Association into societies, on a denominational basis, was taken at a meeting of ministers, called for this purpose by Bishop J. J. Esher, at Linwood Park, Ohio, in August, 1890. A committee was appointed to draft a plan of action and propose a code of laws for the new organization. This committee consisted of Bishop T. Bowman, Revs. R. Yeakel, W. Horn, C. A. Thomas, S. P. Spreng, J. C. Hornberger, R. Mott and S. J. Gamertsfelder. The constitution prepared by this committee was adopted by the General Conferance, held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in October, 1891.

The constitution provides for a general Alliance, conference branches and local alliances. The object of the General Alliance is to unite the local alliances of the entire church for mutual helpfulness, to aid them in carrying on their work and to organize new societies wherever practicable. The membership of the General Alliance consists: 1. Of a board of control. 2. Of delegates from each conference branch at the rate of one for every fifteen local alliances. The Board of Control consists of nine members, five of whom are elected by the General conference and four by the general Alliance, and hold their office for four years. The president and corresponding secretary are elected by the General Conference from among the five members it appointed on the Board of Control. The corresponding secretary is to report the statistics, general condition and work of the alliance to the General Conference. In this way the alliance, in all its parts, is under the direct supervision and management of the church. The interests of the young people of the church are considered too important to allow any other than a strictly denominational supervision.

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Periodicals of the Ev. Association,

Published at Cleveland, O.

The Evangelical Messenger.

A weekly religious family journal, earnest in its advocacy of the right, and one of the purest and best papers in the land. It was first published in January, 1848, as a semi-monthly, but is now a large sixteen page weekly. The subscription price is $2 a year in advance.

Sunday-School Messenger.

An illustrated juvenile paper, which has reached its twentieth volume, and is highy prized by all its readers. It is just the thing for the young folks, both at home and in the Sunday-school.

	Weekly.	*Semi-Monthly.*	*Monthly.*
Single copy, each	75 cents.	40 cents.	25 cents.
2 to 10 copies	65 "	35 "	22 "
10 to 50 "	55 "	30 "	18 "
50 copies and over	48 "	24 "	13 "

The Living Epistle.

This is a 32-page monthly, devoted to the spread of Scriptural holiness in heart and life. This publication has many warm admirers, and has already accomplished much good. Any one desiring a good religious monthly should at once subscribe for the Epistle. Price $1 per annum, post-paid. If bound at the end of the year, it makes a valuable book of 384 pages. It should have a place in every family.

The Evangelical Sunday-School Teacher.

This is a monthly magazine of 32 pages, devoted to the Sunday-school. It contains notes, reflections and illustrations on the International Lessons, besides much other useful matter for Sunday-school workers. It has already won thousands of warm friends. It should be in the hands of every Sunday-school officer and teacher in the Church. Price 50 cents a year for single copy. Clubs of five or more, to one address, 40 cents each.

My Lesson.

This is an English illustrated weekly for the little folks. It is especially adapted to the infant classes, containing short stories, pleasing pictures, and a brief statement of the lesson in a very simple form, and is printed on tinted paper, presenting an attractive appearance. It is a favorite with the "little ones." Single copy 25 cents a year. Clubs of five or more, to one address, 15 cents each.

Evangelical Lesson Leaf.

This contains the International Bible Lesson, with connecting history, explanations and questions adapted to intermediate or advanced classes. This is a valuable help to both teachers and scholars.

1 to 5 copies, to one address, each, per year, 10 cents.
5 " 100 " " " " " " " 6 "
100 and over " " " " " " 5 "

The Evangelical Lesson Quarterly.

The Lesson Leaf is also issued as a Quarterly. The Leaves for each quarter, together with other useful matter relating to the lessons, are neatly bound and put into a cover, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy, per year.....20 cents.
5 copies and over, each, per year..... 8 "
Or 2½ cents each, per quarter.

The Sunday-School Blackboard.

Illustrating the lessons of the International Series. It resembles a blackboard, the ground being black, the illustrations white. It is printed on strong paper, with sufficient clearness to be distinctly seen from all parts of any Sunday-school room. Its Illustrations are neat, attractive, original, appropriate and faithful to the thought of the lesson, and, withal, simple in structure. The Blackboard is issued weekly, and is 32x48 inches in size. Price, $3 a year, $1.50 for six months. $1 per quarter, in advance.

The Missionary Messenger.

A monthly publication of sixteen quarto pages, printed on fine tinted paper, at the very low price of 25 cents a year for single subscribers, and 20 cents a year per copy in clubs of 10 and over. The *Missionary Messenger* is devoted to the interests and promotion of our mission cause and to missionary news generally. It should be read by all lovers of the Christian mission.

German Publications.

Der Christliche Botschafter,

The German church organ of the Evangelical Association, is published weekly, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. The Botschafter commenced its career in January, 1836, as a small monthly paper. Since then it has been enlarged nine times, so that at present it is a large sixteen-page weekly, and, without exception, the oldest, largest, cheapest, and best religious German newspaper extant.

Der Christliche Kinderfreund.

A German Sunday-school paper, well illustrated. It was commenced in June, 1856, with 5000 subscribers, and its maximum number now is over 30,000. It is highly valued by its many readers on account of its excellent reading matter and pictures.

	Weekly.	*Semi-Monthly.*	*Monthly.*
Single copy, each	75 cents.	40 cents.	25 cents.
2 to 10 copies "	65 "	35 "	22 "
10 to 50 " "	55 "	30 "	18 "
50 and over "	48 "	24 "	13 "

Das Evangelische Magazin,

For the Sunday-School and Family.

This is a beautiful monthly illustrated magazine, designed to entertain and instruct in the family circle, and devoted to the interests of the Sunday-school and Sunday-school workers. It contains a clear exposition of and practical hints and illustrations on the uniform Sunday-school lessons. In regard to

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its contents, the wants and tastes of the riper youth are especially consulted. It enjoys a continually increasing circle of readers, and is an especial favorite of all those who are friends of a literature that is healthy and sound, and at the same time entertaining. It only costs the trifling sum of $1.25, and should find its way into every German family.

Læmmerweide.

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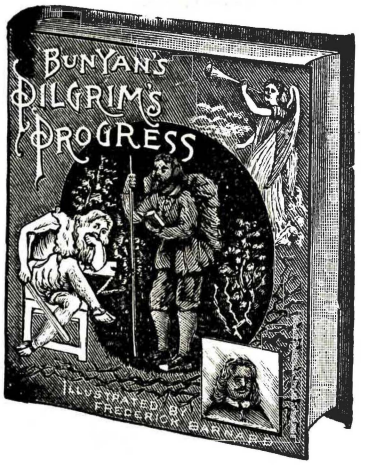
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January.

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November.

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December.

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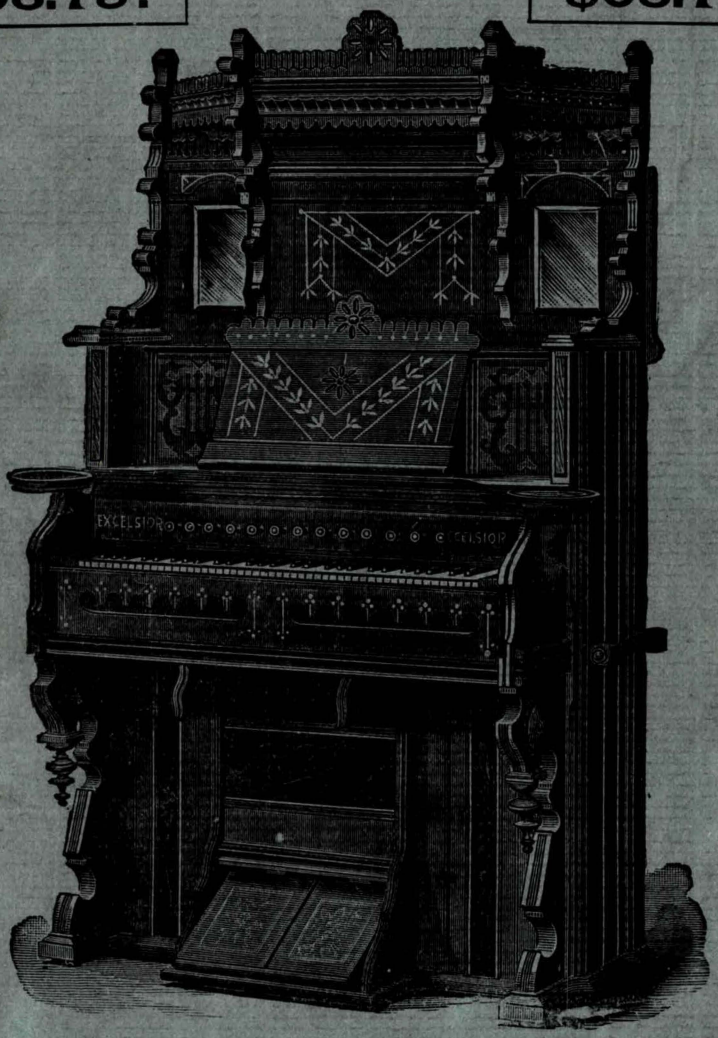
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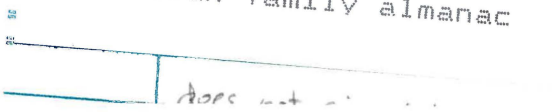
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